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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

THE NEWS.

...at Union meeting at Duquoin, in ... was attended by 6,000 persons, ... and addressed by Major Gen. Logan in a stirring and noble ... A full report we shall publish in ... issue. An interesting abstract is ... in our dispatches.

...r in Virginia gives us nothing ... war in Kentucky has fallen en... Our telegraphic intelligence ... was greatly abridged by storms. ... Washington letter on the second ... a detailed exhibit from official ... of what Tennessee loyalists have ...

...te of Tennessee has in the Fed... vice ten (10) regiments of ... ten (10) of cavalry, and two (2) of artillery. Organized, as many ... of refugees beyond the limits ... own State, and at a time when ... no competent State authority to ... their existence, they rushed ... fight regardless of the forms ... taken in such cases. The 10,000 ... nesseeans in the army, and the ... yal men, women and children of ... on, look on with intense anxiety, ... if they are to receive Federal pro... or upon the decision of that ques... ends the lives and happiness of ... s of loyal East Tennesseeans ... oops are now being ravaged and ... by rebel hordes, whose neigh... are being swept by the rebel con... whose people have so long look... for succor. Is it not time that ... mption of her soil should be made ... by the liberation of long suffer... Tennessee?

THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE.

...e been no change in the policies of the ... war been conducted throughout, as ... simply and solely to re-establish the ... things—had there been no confiscation ... mancipation proclamations, no arming ... laves, no attempts to excite servile in... be barbarisms in the rebel territory; ... none of these things, the South ... been filled with murmurings at so dis... and a party would be developed un... defeats clamorous for peace and return ... —Sarah Times.

...is a specimen of the loathsome ... with which the Jeff. Davis organ ... readers. "The war was conducted ... campaigns by the "policies" with ... it was begun," and was the ... filled with murmurings?" Was a ... developed under those "policies," ... rous for peace?" For two cam... conducted by pro-slavery Generals, ... ves were not armed, no Emanci... proclamation was issued; no rebel ... was confiscated; no slaves were ... to revolt or run off; there was no ... isms" practiced on the Union side. ... contrary, the Federal soldiers were ... ed in vast numbers to stand guard ... rebel plantations; not a pig, chick... of corn was allowed to be confis... om the worst rebel; the pro-slavery ... used their soldiers to run down, ... and deliver loyal fugitives to rebel ... If a soldier took a rail from a ... fence with which to cook his break... was either tied up by the thumbs ... pelled to go into the woods and ... other to replace the one consumed. ... stock or provisions taken by the ... master were paid for in gold at ... us prices, and everything in the ... of Copperhead sycophantic officers ... upon the incorrigible rebels ... vain effort to placate them, and to ... ope clamors for peace and return to ... ion;" but all ended in a miserable ... These favors were as useless as ... cast before swine. The insurgents ... at and mocked them as puerile ... to bribe them back into a Union ... and deliberately resolved to destroy. ... soldiers who fell into their hands ... treated with savage barbarity. ... were crammed into filthy and ... me tobacco factories, fed on ... bread and putrid meat, insulted ... maltreated, shot at for looking out of ... ows; the bodies of slain soldiers were ... up and their bones manufactured ... bracelets, rings, and drinking cups, ... and female chivalry—but we for... to recite farther, as we sicken at the ... ection of rebel atrocities practised ... our brave men, in return for the fa... and forbearances to them on the ... of our army. It was only ... sterner "policies" were adopted ... retaliation practiced, that the rebel ... rians ceased their inhuman conduct. ... it was when our Government ceased ... ing grass and began pelting the regi... with stones, that we heard any rebel ... of returning to his loyalty. It is since ... adoption of the new "policies" that ... mph has crowned our arms; before ... a succession of disasters befel our ... es; it is since the passage of the ... fiscation and Conscription laws, ... issuing of the Emancipation ... clamation, the enlistment of col... troops, the dismissing of Copperhead ... erals, that the rebels have lost territo... and been defeated in almost every bat... and crowded to the wall. It is only ... the "South begins to be filled with ... murmurings at (for them) so disastrous a ... war," and to "develop under these de... a clamor for peace and return to the ... nion," as is witnessed in Louisiana, ... sissippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, ... elsewhere. And it is only and solely ... driving forward the chariot of war, ... ed with Emancipation, Confiscation, ... Conscription, and manned by black as ... as white soldiers, that the monstrous ... holders' rebellion can be crushed in ... dust, and the whole "South filled with ... mors for peace and a return to the ... ion." This is the only possible method ... ... whereby the rebels can be in... ed to return to their duty and allegiance. ... other plan, the easy, coaxing, bribing, ... velvet-hand, very civil, Copperhead method, ... tried and failed utterly, disastrously, ... so man but a rebel conjuror now ad... es a relapse into it.

Franking Privilege to Provost Marshals.

The Provost Marshal General has decided ... District Provost Marshals in communi... with the War Department will be al... to send communications free, provided ... names are written on the envelope with ... words "official business" on the corner. ... every such indorsement of "official" ... make the person making the same is ... ject to a fine of $300. The franking privi... above is limited to packages weighing ... exceeding four ounces. Other communi... will be prepaid.

The New Iron-Clad.

The machinery of the Onondaga, just ... at New York, will probably be su... the Government. It will consist of two ... whose cylinders will be thirty inches ... diameter, with a piston of 18 inches stroke. ... has two screw propellers, one under each ... which are moved by four engines of ... power. The two screws are in... to give the vessel ample facility to ... The turrets are the same as ... used on all the Monitors—eleven inches ... the walls, nine feet high, and twenty-... feet in diameter inside. The quarters ... officers ... although ... for example, ... A great part ... the vessel ... the ... hull, al-

though the statement may be qualified by saying that the stern projects slightly—only enough however to cover the screws and protect them from damage by shot. Other arrangements of the vessel, internally, are unimportant to the public.

The Onondaga will be taken to the Morgan Iron Works at once to receive her machinery, and she is then to be made ready for sea with dispatch.

The Penalty for Evading the Stamp Law.

To reach a class of persons who have endeavored to evade the law concerning stamps, Congress amended the Excise law, and the provision takes effect after the 30th of September next. This provision will fall heavily upon those dealers who have bought unstamped proprietary articles. The following circular No. 9 has been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

TREASURY DEP'T, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REV., WASHINGTON, July 21, 1863.

Attention is called to section 27, of the act of March 3, 1863, amendatory to the Excise law:

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall offer for sale, after the 30th of September, 1863, any of the articles named in schedule C of the act to which this act is an amendment, whether the articles so offered are imported, or are of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and penalties in said act imposed in regard to the sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamp or stamps as in said act is required.

It will be seen that after September 30, 1863, all the articles named in schedule C must be duly stamped before being offered for sale, and dealers offering for sale any such articles unstamped, will subject themselves to the penalties prescribed in sections 107, 108, and 109 of the Excise law. Assessors and Collectors are requested to note and report all violations of this provision within their respective districts. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

Mr. Vallandigham and the Germans.

The *Germania*, the German Democratic newspaper published in Cleveland, in its issue of the 18th instant, hoists the name of John Brough for Governor. The editor, Mr. Plasman, states his position in an article which we find translated in the Cleveland *Herald*, as follows:

As will be noticed by our readers, we put to-day at the head of our paper the name of Mr. Brough for Governor.

This is no hasty step; but we have concluded, after mature consideration and consultation with many of our Democratic friends, to lay aside for the present party differences, and by the utmost of our influence to aid to victory the party that advocates the suppression of the rebellion.

We have already given our readers the reasons which caused us not to support Vallandigham. We do not agree with Mr. Brough upon many questions, which are of secondary nature, but do indorse Mr. Brough's opinion that the rebellion must be suppressed; and that is the main issue.

The disgraceful scenes which, a few days ago, occurred in New York city, prove that it requires the united efforts of all good citizens without regard to party, to sustain the public peace and order; and it is most certainly the duty of every one who cares for the welfare of our country to ignore party considerations and to support the constitutional Government.

The German vote of Ohio will be cast almost solid for Brough and the Union ticket.

Agricultural Prospects in Great Britain.

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 13th says the crops throughout the Kingdom were hastening to maturity at more than ordinary speed, and that they were certain of an unusually fine and early harvest. The yield of hay was light, but the quality good. Some new oats had appeared in the London market. Barley and wheat were being cut—while some of the latter was expected in market on the 20th, and contracts for flour made entirely of new wheat had been made for delivery on the 1st of August. The *Express* adds:

"The reports, however, yet received vary as to the amount gathered; but all agree as to its superior quality. With such a golden time, business could not be stirring; for custom without regard to prices ruling has taught us to expect a lower range, but with stocks and foreign produce much reduced, and rates below the average of years, the reduction has been limited, in the few sales effected for the whole country, to scarcely 1 per qr. Should an adverse change take place, there is ample room for a 10 per qr. advance without high prices. The north of Europe, it seems, as well as the south, has participated in the benefit. Every country with promise, with the same effect as to our rates and more anxiety to sell. In America, where the tables are turned by the Southern invasion, there appears little change."

What Soldiers "Snacks" are Made of.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, of Saturday, has the following paragraph, which will cause a weak feeling in the stomach of many of our soldiers, who have taken "snacks" in that town:

The negro women (two in number) who served cooked dog meat to the soldiers near this city, a day or two since, were caught and a whipping of thirty-nine lashes administered to each. The dish was served in the shape of a Brunswick stew, in which dog and pork meat were promiscuously mixed, and dealt out to purchasers at the rate of one dollar a snack.

Though a singular taste was observed about the meat, the discovery that any portion of it was canine was not made until a considerable part of the stew had been eaten. An examination of the bones was then made, when they were found to be veritable dog bones. We are glad to know that a swift and just punishment was visited upon the women who perpetrated this infamous deception. The love of money is the root of much evil, and we again advise our soldier friends to be on their guard against eating cheap meat pies, served by irresponsible negro cooks. They know not what they may eat in them.

Don't Want to Keep Anything.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following "advertisement extraordinary:"

The individual who dropped half of his thumb at the corner of Cooper and North Margin streets, on Tuesday night, may have some interest in knowing that it has been picked up and carefully preserved, by a citizen of ward 5; and the individual who limped off with a bullet in his hip from a shot near the same neighborhood, on the same night, may receive the brick he gave in exchange for it by returning the bullet to the Third Police Station.

A Rebel Prisoner on the Copperheads.

On a late train of rebel prisoners, bound for Johnson's Island, the following scene—so says the Mansfield *Herald*, was enacted:

One innocent young Vallandighammer, whose mania is that the rebels are willing to make peace whenever asked, inquired of one officer, "If he did not think the South was ready now to receive overtures of peace, and come into the Union again?" "No sir," emphatically replied the officer, "the South does not want anything of the kind. She wants recognition or annihilation!" A well known follower of Vallandigham asked another officer if he knew where he (Val.) was? "No; are you one of his friends?" "Yes sir." "Then give me your hand, for I am one too," and the secesh Colonel and the Northern butternut pump-handled each other for quite a while.

Officers who were engaged in the pursuit of Morgan's forces, state that during the progress of the rebels through Ohio, many of the prisoners captured they refused to release until they promised to vote for Vallandigham in the coming election. Several of them who refused to give the required pledge, they compelled to accompany them for miles and miles, until in desperation the promise was at length extorted.

OUR BRITISH FRIENDS.—A private letter of the latest date from Liverpool says:

"One of the iron-clad rams building by the Messrs. Lairds at Birkenhead for the rebels was launched on the 4th ult. They are fitting her out with as much expedition as possible. She is to have two turrets; has a ram on the stern, and is plated with iron plates 4 1-2 inches thick. Their speed will be from 12 to 13 knots per hour. No pains or expense has been spared to make them the most perfect and invulnerable ships afloat."

In the skirmishing which preceded the evacuation of Jackson by Johnston, the rebels used an explosive musket ball of the most destructive and barbarous character. These balls are of the Minie pattern, sixty-nine calibre, hollow and filled with fulminating powder, covered at the base with a cap. On striking any object they explode with a terrible effect. One of these terrible missiles struck one of our men in the leg, shattering the bone into nineteen pieces. The effect of the wound of a simple Minie ball is always considered of a dangerous character, but the new ball above described is positively barbarous. The new balls are of English fabrication, and have been recently furnished to Johnston's army.

The circulation of English newspapers has almost wholly ceased in this country. A few copies of the London Literary journals are taken by libraries and public institutions, but they are no longer purchased by the cultivated classes, from whom they once received liberal patronage. Even the British commercial papers, once so widely circulated here, have fallen into general disrepute. One paper of this kind had a circulation of two thousand copies in Boston three years ago. The agent says that less than ten copies are now sent here. This proves that so wide is the divergence in the public opinion of the two countries that Americans have ceased even to be interested in the sophistries and sarcasms with which their country is constantly assailed. A sort of intellectual and moral non-intercourse with England has been established.

A BALTIMORE SLAVE PEN.

A Specimen of the Rebel Cause.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

The following official report needs no comment. The facts it states speak for themselves:

BALTIMORE, July 24, 1863.

To Lieut. Col. William H. Chesebrough, Assistant Adjutant General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that immediately on the receipt of Special Order No. 202, of this date, I proceeded to Camlin's slave-pen, in Pratt street, accompanied by Lieut. Sykes and Sergeant Southworth. I considered any guard unnecessary. The part of the prison in which slaves are confined incloses a brick paved yard, twenty-five feet in width by forty in length. The front wall is a high brick one; the other sides are occupied by the cells or prisons. In this yard no tree or shrub grows—no flower or blade of grass can be seen. Here the midday sun pours down its scorching rays, and no breeze comes to temper the summer heat. A few benches, a hydrant, numerous wash-tubs and clothes-lines, covered with drying clothes, were all it contained.

In this place I found 26 men, 1 boy, 29 women and 3 infants. Sixteen of the men were shackled together by couples, at the ankles, by heavy irons, and one had his legs chained together by ingeniously contrived locks, connected by chains suspended to his waist. I sent for a blacksmith and had the shackles and chains removed.

The following statement exhibits the names of the prisoners, the names and residences of their owners, and the period for which they have been held in confinement.

[Here follows a long list of the captives set free.]

These unfortunates were all liberated in accordance with your orders. It appears from their statements that this slave-pen has been used chiefly for the purpose of holding persons, in evasion of the law of Congress, entitled to their freedom in the District of Columbia, and persons claimed as slaves by rebels or rebel sympathizers.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. BIRNEY, Col. 2d U. S. Colored troops, Inspector and Mustering Officer.

THE LAST RAID IN KENTUCKY.

Details of the Late Affair at Paris.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The last Kentucky raid dwindles decidedly the more we hear of it. From a gentleman who came from Paris last night, we learn full particulars of the demonstration that place on Wednesday. The troops holding the town, consisted of the 23d Michigan infantry, about 300 strong, two companies of the 118th Ohio, and two pieces of artillery, under the command of Lieut. Col. Young, of the 118th Ohio. These troops were encamped on the Winchester road, about one mile south of Paris, but during Wednesday, they struck tents and moved their encampment near to the long and important tressel-work on the railroad, just north of the town, where rifle-pits and stockades are erected. At the old camp, two companies and one piece of artillery, remained as a reserve picket.

About 5 p. m. on Wednesday afternoon, the advance pickets were driven in suddenly by the advance of the rebel cavalry on the Winchester road. They were opened on immediately with shell by our piece of artillery, and their progress checked about a mile from town. The forces which had withdrawn to the north of the town, were double-quicked back to their old position, and the other gun was quickly wheeled into position and opened with shell. The enemy, ascertained to have been from 250 to 300 strong, advanced a short distance, but a volley of musketry at long range—the only one fired—induced them to alter their design. At the end of an hour, during which time our troops had prepared for a stubborn defense, the rebels disappeared, retreating back to Winchester.

No one was scratched on our side. Martial law had been declared in Paris before the arrival of the enemy, and the citizens were ordered to assemble at the Court House to be armed, but an organization was not effected when the rebels made their appearance. At the sound of the first gun, Paris collapsed. Stores were locked suddenly, shutters closed, and those who deemed it best to skedaddle, left town in hot haste.

Our artillery fired about fifty shells. Two rebels are known to be wounded. Early yesterday morning the 45th Ohio mounted infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Ross, entered Paris over the Winchester Road. They had in charge one rebel Captain, one Lieutenant and thirteen privates, whom they had captured a few hours before.

These prisoners stated that their force was commanded by Gen. Scott, and consisted of Tennesseeans, Georgians and Texans. They thought the town was defenceless, but on discovering their mistake, they retreated to Winchester. Some stragglers from the band were also captured during yesterday. After leaving Winchester, their force divided. One small detachment dashed through Mount Sterling at daybreak, yesterday, without stopping for a moment. The main body passed through Irvin on their rapid way to the mountains.

The damage done by them is inconsiderable. They stole some horses and captured the mail between Winchester and Paris. They also overhauled young Peyton, the mail-boy plying from Mount Sterling to Paris, but the ingenious youth, who was riding in a buggy with a female companion, secreted the mail-bag under her crinoline, and the gallant guerrillas, after a cursory inspection of the vehicle, allowed him to go on his way.

Heavy trains loaded with troops and artillery reached the threatened region yesterday, including detachments from the 2d Ohio, and 10th and 14th Kentucky cavalry. Wolford is, also, once more on the war-path.

One version of the raid it was made by the force reported to have escaped over the river from Morgan's command, under Capt. Bob. Stoner, who is thoroughly acquainted with the country contiguous to Paris. Whoever they are, they are probably leaving the State as fast as possible, and they have every reason to do so.

Gen. Burbridge, who is home on a furlough in Paris, was present with our troops during the engagement. Our boys were in the humor for a tough fight, and their assailants would hardly have been able to handle them with a much larger force.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Opening of Hostilities between England and Japan—The British Consuls in Japan Embark for England—Troops Sent for to China—General Brown has none to Spare—Operations of the British Troops in China, Etc.

[Extract from a letter from Shanghae, dated May 22, 1863.]

You will hear by this mail that war is about to be declared between England and Japan, for the Japanese have refused to listen to the demands of England, and all Englishmen are leaving Japan. The consuls are on board ship, and yesterday an English man-of-war steamer—the Race Horse—came here from Japan for troops sent to this place from there by Admiral Kuper; but Gen. Brown, the commander of the English forces here, refused to send them. The Admiral sent for a thousand men; but the General would not respond, because the English have mixed themselves up so with the Chinese since the death of General Ward. A Major Gordon, of the English Engineer corps, now commands at Saung Kong where General Ward commanded. Gen. H. A. Burgevine did command before. Gen. Stavely, late in command of the English forces here, who is a brother-in-law to Major Gordon, the present commander of Ward's force of Chinese at Saung Kong. When Major Gordon goes out to fight the rebels the English garrison Saung Kong, and there is always a force of from five to eight hundred Sepoy and English soldiers sent out in his rear to help him in case he should meet with a defeat. They say they only go to the bounds of thirty miles from Shanghae; but that is all bosh, for who is to measure out the miles when they begin to march in the country? Now General Brown cannot send the one thousand men required, because some of his best officers are at Saung Kong, and several of his troops are employed as instructors.

The streets of Saung Kong are alive with the uniforms of her Majesty's 67th and 31st regiments, the Royal artillery, and a few of the engineer corps.

Now you see where the English troops are, and if Gen. Brown were to bring them in from the country and from Saung Kong and to Japan, where his country needs them, then the rebels would attack Saung Kong and other places quickly, and Gen. Brown could not get so much China money now as Gen. Stavely did before him, who is now in England enjoying it.

England never interferes with any nation's troubles—oh! no—never!

China is a good market in which to sell her old smooth bore guns, shot and shell, old muskets, &c.

A few days before Gen. Stavely left here he had a grand review, and the Chinese Governor was there to see the troops, and, among other things, they had some practice with Armstrong guns. The Chinese Governor was delighted, and wanted to purchase them on the spot. Gen. Stavely could not sell them, but he told the Governor he could purchase for him, when he arrived in England, some fine brass guns, smooth bore, that would do to kill rebels with. So the Governor gave him the job to buy some. The Chinese are very fond of brass guns.

I think the world ought to know England acts with nations that she can take advantage of.

A fight occurred at Ta Shang, a large city, and it was taken by Major Gordon's troops from the rebels.

Gen. Burgevine has been to Pekin, and had the promise of being reinstated in command of the Saung Kong troops, but, owing to some misunderstanding, he has not completed his arrangements.

THE FIRE ON THE PRAIRIES.

The Loyal Flame in Southern Illinois.

Major General Logan at Duquoin, Perry Co., Ills.

6,000 LOYAL MEN IN COUNCIL.

His Reception and Speech at Carbondale.

DUQUOIN, July 31.—Gen. Logan addressed about 6,000 persons here to-day. He was enthusiastically received and applauded throughout. He talks like a man in earnest who cares nothing for party, but who is interested in the welfare of the country. The main drift of his speech was much the same as that at Carbondale yesterday. He argued the duty of all to stand by the Government, and scores unmercifully those who sympathise with the rebellion, who find so much fault with the President, the army, the war, and everything else but Jeff. Davis & Co. He argues the constitutionality of the war and of its measures, and shows the hypocrisy of those who see so much that is unconstitutional in the Administration, but say nothing against the unconstitutionality of secession and acts of rebellion; the whole trouble was certain Generals had got too large for their boots. He ran the peace men into all sorts of bad corners, showed the fallacy of their arguments and showed they do not know themselves what they want. He took up the Springfield peace resolutions and showed if that be correct, then all our glorious victories in July have been tending to subvert the Constitution and Government. If Generals are loyal, they will be in favor of prosecuting the war. If they are not, they will find all sorts of excuses. If men oppose the war, it must be because they are afraid their friends will get hurt.

Some objected because the soldiers robbed henroosts, and killed hogs and sheep. Such men know nothing of war. There were men in all armies who would commit depredations. These bad stories generally come from deserters, who want to justify their act.

When they started from Bruinsburg for Jackson and Vicksburg, with five days' rations, fought five battles and were reduced to one cracker apiece, his men being weary hungry and foot-sore, he told them to help themselves, and whenever his men got into such a position they should have what they could get, and that was war. The rebels do the same. They gather everything, even to the negroes, to keep them from getting away. But you never hear of that being wrong.

He insisted that all should be for the country, right or wrong, and that the people at home should give the soldiers their sympathy and support. The sympathy of these home traitors was all shipped South. But with all these disadvantages, what success had been achieved? With regard to the Emancipation Proclamation, if the rebels wanted their negroes let them stop fighting. If the Proclamation was wrong, let them lay down their arms and appeal to the courts. If the question was left to the women and children of Mississippi and Louisiana, they would say that they wanted no more negroes, for the rebel army had demoralized them, and ours had made them no better. The institution would be worthless, whether they gained their independence or not.

He spoke three hours, completely carrying his audience with him, and many times affecting them to tears by his manly and hearty defence of our brave soldiers.

It is impossible to do Gen. Logan justice in a telegraphic report. At the close of his speech the following resolution was presented by Gen. Hayne, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we will stand by the constituted authorities of the country in their efforts to maintain, preserve and perpetuate the Union and the Constitution, at whatever cost, and against whatever power, domestic or foreign, that assails it; and that although we deplore the casualties of civil war, yet all the States must be restored to the Union, and the laws must be executed alike all over the country, and peace must be secured by victory until the last rebel lays down his arms.

Resolved, That we tender to all our brave and gallant soldiers, from highest to lowest, our warmest sympathies, and acknowledge our gratitude to them for their sacrifices and for the imperishable renown shed upon our arms by their glorious deeds.

At the close of the meeting three rousing cheers were given for the Union and for Logan, and the series of resolutions were passed.

DUQUOIN, ILL., July 31, 1863.

Major Gen. Logan arrived here this morning, and was met at the depot by a large concourse of people. A committee bade him welcome as the honored son of Illinois, and the admired of all men.

In his speech at Carbondale yesterday, Gen. Logan said he had no disposition to discuss politics, for he was not a politician, and he thanked God for it. He only wanted to consider what was for the good of the country. When the war is over, we can ask, who is the villain? Now the house is on fire, and we must put it out. He showed who began the war—that President Lincoln was forced at every step to take the movements he had, and yet some cried "unconstitutional." We fought the Mexicans, because they made war on the Government, and if that was constitutional, why was not this war? He ridiculed the sentimentalism of those who objected to the war because it was against our "brethren." He was no apologist for the President, but would stand by him in all his efforts to put down the rebellion, even if he sent elephants South to trample them down. All the exigencies of a war like this could not be foreseen and provided for by the Constitution. The President was empowered to raise armies, and that was sufficient. If this war is unconstitutional, Jeff. Davis must be right.

He defended and explained the Conscription, and denounced the New York rioters. If the leaders were hung to the first tree, we would have no mobs. He had seen men smile when we were whipped, and frown like angry clouds when we were victorious, but he exhorted all, if they would do themselves justice, not to die traitors, on account of the infamy it would bring on their families. We must be for our country, right or wrong. A man who is not for this Government would hate heaven, if he lived in it.

He showed how ridiculous was the "peace" cry; said that the only way to peace was to soundly thrash the rebels, and they would come back humbly as need be; and that, whipping they will get as sure as God is in Heaven, if people at home will allow it.

He spoke of the condition of the Government at the time the war broke out. The arms had nearly all been shipped to the South; but with all the disadvantages, what successes had been achieved!

With regard to the Emancipation Proclamation, if the rebels wanted their niggers, let them stop fighting. If the Proclamation was wrong, let them lay down their arms and appeal to the courts. If the question was left to the women and children of Mississippi and Louisiana, they would say they wanted no more negroes. The rebel army had demoralized them, and ours had made them no better. The institution would be worthless, whether they gained their independence or not.

He spoke three hours, completely carrying his audience with him, many times affecting them to tears by his manly and hearty defence of the brave soldiers.

At the close of the meeting, three hearty cheers were given for the Union, three for Gen. Logan, and a series of resolutions were passed.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, July 31, 1863.

The two rebels, W. H. Moore and J. W. Owsley, arrested in the vicinity of Quincy, left last night for Cincinnati. The evidence convicts them of having belonged to a lawless gang of guerillas in Missouri, who have committed numerous acts of robbery, stealing horses, mules and everything of value upon which they could lay their hands.

Jacob Strawn, the great Illinois farmer of Jacksonville, has collected one hundred cows, donated by himself and neighbors, which are intended for our hospitals at Memphis. The matron of the hospitals asked for these one hundred cows, and one farmer has collected and will forward them. Good for Strawn.

Hon. John Smith, Mayor of this city, has obtained the Government contract for twelve hundred horses for the 16th and other cavalry. The price is one hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-five cents.

Brigadier General Benjamin H. Grierson, is assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry, of the 16th army corps, headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., relieving Col. W. H. H. Taylor, of the 5th Ohio cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Newman, and Captains Lamb and Brown, of the 101st Ills., lately ordered to appear before a military commission

at St. Louis, and examined on a charge of incompetency, have been honorably acquitted, and ordered to their regiment at New Madrid.

Provost Marshal Hicks, of the Jacksonville district, has just brought in twenty-eight captured deserters. A batch of thirty also came in a few days since.

Governor Yates and family arrived home from Chicago, this morning.

The Copperhead meeting at New Berlin today, was a total failure. A Republican meeting will be held there to-morrow. Gen. McClernand speaks there. The General is doing much good among the people, all through the central portion of the State.

At the late meeting at Carlinville, one township which polled but four or five Republican votes, was represented by twenty wagon loads of people.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Old Story—A Fight and a Foot Race.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—The *Commercial's* Lexington special says: This morning our forces came upon the rebels at Lancaster, where a considerable fight ensued. The enemy lost 20 killed and wounded and nearly 100 prisoners. A rebel force five hundred strong took Stanford, about noon to-day, but were driven out by our cavalry with considerable loss. At the last advices they were hastily retreating towards the Cumberland River.

The Privateers.

NEW YORK, July 30.—By the arrival of the brig John Freeman at this port yesterday, six days from Bermuda, we learn that the Florida was in that port on the 23d inst., caulking and coaling, and that she did not intend leaving for three days.

We now know that the Florida is the privateer which chased the Ericsson a few weeks since while she was on a cruise in search of the Tacony and other privateers.

The Florida has transferred her stealings of a half million of silver bars from a ship recently captured, to the armed blockade runner Robert E. Lee, and it is reported that she will attempt to run into Wilmington.

Capt. Coffin, of the brig W. B. Nash, destroyed by the Florida, reports that he sailed from New York on the 3d of July, with a cargo of lard and staves. July 8, latitude 40, longitude 70, at 3 p. m., made a steamer to the eastward, standing to the westward, apparently under full head of steam. She passed us about five miles off. She had four smokestacks, and was a side-wheel boat. (The Ericsson, chased by the Florida.) Soon after made another steamer to the eastward, which came along and passed us. Soon after she bore up for us, and came alongside, with the Stars and Stripes flying. Hailed us to heave to, as they wished to send a boat aboard; and as the boat boarded us they ran up the Confederate flag on the steamer, and the officer of the boat pronounced us a prize to the Confederate flag. Ordered myself and part of my crew to take part of our clothes and my papers, and go on board the steamer, which proved to be the Florida. My charts and instruments were confiscated, the brig sacked and set on fire; they then steered for a schooner in sight, which they found abandoned. She was a whaling schooner, hailed from Provincetown, and was set on fire. They then steered off the coast as fast as possible, under steam and canvass, and landed myself and crew in Bermuda on the 18th of July. The Florida's officers have been lionized by the authorities, and were saluted from the fort in the harbor of St. George. She is armed with six broadside guns and two pivots; is not as fast as has been represented, and her machinery is out of repair. She does not steam over eight knots and a half. The discipline on board is bad. She, together with a number of other blockade runners, was in port, the Florida having transferred a portion of her spoils on board the Robert E. Lee, to be taken to Wilmington, N. C.

The cargo of the W. B. Nash consisted of 786,432 pounds of lard and 5,867 staves.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Defeated and Retreating.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—At Paris, Ky., the enemy 375 strong, drove in our pickets, when they were driven back two miles, and unsuccessfully attempted to flank us, and burn the bridge. The 45th Ohio came on their rear, captured 15, and drove the rest toward Mt. Sterling. Col. Sanders, at Winchester, attacked their main force, 2,000 strong, with 8 pieces of artillery. The enemy retreated towards Ervine, Sanders pursuing. None of our men were hurt. The railroad is all safe.

Gen. Burbridge is at home on a furlough. He volunteered his services, and was complimented for his gallantry.

Gen. Rousseau spiritedly addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the Court House last evening.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 29.—The first intimation of Morgan's pusillanimous finale was given to the rebels at Richmond yesterday, and received by them with unbounded astonishment and dismay. They believed Morgan to have been brilliantly successful, and fully anticipated a triumphal reunion with the renowned horse-thief, at his own fireside, in the sacred precincts of the Blue Grass. Whatever may be the military terminus of the rebel invasion, it may be well for us to contemplate the probability of their political success and its consequences. Already many of the best Union men of Kentucky begin to admit that the Administration policy is by no means the worst misfortune that could befall them, and after a little more bedevilment on the part of lukewarm loyalists and blatant Copperheads, will hail a Military Governor as the shortest and easiest solution of their difficulties; in fact, a little of old Ben. Butler's peculiar skill in that way, would have rounded off the angularities of Kentucky politics any time during the past year, and very much relieved the anxieties of the loyal, who are not affected with niggeralgia.

From Nassau.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamer Corsica, from Nassau, 27th, has arrived.

The rebel steamer Beauregard returned to Nassau on the 25th, from an unsuccessful attempt to run into Charleston. She passed close to an American cruiser while entering Nassau harbor.

Ten blockade running steamers cleared from Nassau on the 7th and 8th inst.

Three steamers from Charleston and one from Wilmington, arrived at Nassau on the 11th.

The rebel steamer Raccoon returned to Nassau on the 15th, from an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade.

Several cargoes of coal had arrived from Cardiff to the notorious Adderly, for blockade running steamers.

The gunboat Tioga arrived at Nassau on the 24th, communicated with our Consul, and sailed again.

The Pirate Florida.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A letter from Bermuda, dated July 22, says the pirate Florida was still in that port, her departure having been delayed by the refusal of the naval authorities to furnish her fuel. She is now getting a supply from the rebel steamer Harriet Pinckney, and will sail in a day or two on her voyage of destruction. Any American in these waters could have made an easy capture of her, as her speed has been very defective. The coal she is now getting is of an inferior quality, and must also affect her speed.

Eruption of Mount Etna.

MARSEILLES, July 18.—Letters received here from Sicily state that an eruption of Mount Etna had commenced. Black columns of smoke were ascending from the crater.

This phenomenon is exceedingly rare.

New England Draft Items.

So numerous are the exempts in Boston that the Government has recently sent one or more inspectors to that city to ascertain if possible, the cause of the excessive disability prevailing there.

In the First District, Massachusetts, the number of conscripts who presented themselves to the Board of Enrollment Tuesday was sixty-eight, of whom forty-nine received exemption papers, eleven furnished substitutes, and eight passed. In the Third District, on the same day, eighty men were passed before the Board, of which number sixty-three were exempted from various causes, two had paid the commutation fee, and four substitutes were accepted. In the Fourt District the Board examined 140 persons, and of these 129 were furnished with certificates of exemption, six substitutes were accepted and sent to camp, and five were passed as fit for duty.

The town of Beverly, Massachusetts, has voted to pay each conscript a bounty of $8 per month while he may be in actual service. This will equal $200 for the whole term of service.

The town of Westport offers to furnish substitutes for its full quota of drafted men. It does not avail itself of the chances of exemption, but offers substitutes for all the men called for by the Government.

A man named Wood, who was one of the substitutes sent from Norwich to New Haven, was recognized on his arrival there as a deserter from Fort Trumbull. It was also ascertained that he formerly enlisted in the 7th Connecticut regiment, from which he deserted also.

Rev. Mr. Howard, of South Dartmouth, expresses his intention of responding in person to the draft, following the praiseworthy example of Rev. Mr. Potter, of New Bedford.

The following clergymen have been drafted in Maine: Rev. Edward Hawes, Congregationalist, Waterville; Rev. William K. Kelton, Baptist, Waterville; Rev. Sewall Brown, Baptist, Winthrop; Rev. Ebenezer Bean, Congregationalist, Gray; Rev. G. W. Ballou, Methodist, Poland; Rev. C. H. Carlton, Baptist, New Gloucester; and Rev. C. W. Blackman, Methodist, Portland.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

A Forward Movement by Our Army—Object of Morgan's Raid, and What the Rebels Intended to do.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 26, 1863.

FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The Army of the Cumberland is moving forward at different points, and you may rest assured it is not the intention of Gen. Rosecrans to rest satisfied with merely annoying the enemy. At the proper moment you may expect to hear of important movements, such as will take the enemy by surprise. Bragg's army is unquestionably dissipating; large numbers of deserters are daily coming into our lines, and we have every evidence that the people are beginning to regard the rebellion as in a dying state. The leaders are adopting the most desperate measures to obtain reinforcements, but without much success. The mountains are being filled with men who are leaving their homes to escape conscription.

Gen. Rosecrans removed his headquarters from Tullahoma to Winchester on Tuesday evening. He is here at present with most of his staff, and I find him in good spirits, confident of his plans.

Gens. McCook and Crittenden left this place for Louisville yesterday morning; the former to attend the funeral of his father, Major McCook, killed in the battle with Morgan's forces at Buffington, he being a paymaster in the army. Gen. Crittenden has suddenly been summoned to see his father, the venerable John J. Crittenden, who is seriously ill.

OBJECT OF MORGAN'S RAID.

Our military leaders and the public have been at a loss to understand Morgan's object in his expedition into Indiana and Ohio, but I am satisfied, from what I can learn, that it was a part of a grand scheme for a military expedition to capture Louisville, Cincinnati and Washington City. I was last evening informed by a most reliable Union man that a gentleman of his acquaintance was informed by Morgan himself that he came for the purpose of cutting the railroads in Ohio and Indiana, and thus prevent reinforcements coming to Kentucky from the East, whilst he should fall back and join Buckner, advancing with his force, and capture Louisville, getting possession of its immense stores. The retreat of Bragg and the fall of Vicksburg prevented Buckner from carrying out his programme. He immediately sent a courier after Morgan, but he was too late; Morgan was already in Indiana.

The rebels may change their plans, but that they intended important movements northward I have no sort of doubt.

Indeed, my decided opinion now is that the rebels, now in despair, may undertake the wildest projects, and may meet with some success from our unpreparedness to meet really wild freaks and unmilitary plans.

Nashville is well fortified, and although there are guerillas in many parts of Kentucky, the railroad is not often disturbed. But there are, however, irregularities in mail communication which I cannot explain.

Whenever Gen. Rosecrans advances beyond Chattanooga there is little doubt that Bragg will retreat. Sheridan did not enter Chattanooga a few days ago, as it was not permitted. The fruit is not yet ripe. It soon will be.

Gen. Granger is in command of the district, and is now quite unwell. The health of the army is generally good. It is understood to be the design of the Government to remove some of the hospitals further North, as they would be less expensive, and it would not be so warm in the fall. Thus, most probably, more rapid cures would be effected.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Success of American Exhibitors—The Opportunity for Greater Successes Lost.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

HAMBURG, July 15, 1863.

The largest show of stock of modern times. Four thousand entries. Cambell, of Vermont, takes three premiums on his sheep, two of the first class. Seventeen hundred entries of sheep. McCormick thrashes all the nations, and walks off with the golden medal. Our glorious flag and coat of arms is seen all about us, surrounded by a loyal people. More than 50,000 are inside the grounds to-day. Forty thousand thalers were taken at the gates yesterday.

May our glorious army be as successful in thrashing the rebels, as Cambell, McCormick and other Americans are, in competition with the nations here assembled.

I regret that our people have taken so little interest in this exhibition. Never! never! was there such an opening for American skill and industry. We have not a thousand articles on exhibition, and but one of stock.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, United States Commissioner.

Meeting of the National Committees of the Douglas and Breckinridge Democracy—A War Policy Foreshadowed.

[From the New York Herald, July 31.]

The National Committees of the Douglas and Breckinridge Democracy are to have a meeting, either at Milwaukee or Detroit, between the 17th and 23d of next month, to arrange a programme for the approaching Presidential campaign. It is already agreed to bury the hatchet, and to place the Democratic party thus united upon a war platform. Copperheadism is to be denounced, and resolutions in favor of the integrity of the Union to be adopted. The responsibility of the recent riots in resistance to the draft is to be placed where it rightfully belongs. The present administration is to be ignored, and no comment whatever is to be made upon its action. The negro question is also to be treated with utter indifference. The leading Democrats who will take part in this movement are convinced that no suggestion they may offer will have any weight or influence with the present administration, and they are agreed, therefore, to confine themselves to the marking out of a programme of their own, by which the two wings of the old Democratic party will be completely united and a strong bid made for the support of the conservatives of other parties throughout the loyal States. This movement is of great political importance. The meeting is not intended to be public, but a plan of operations is to be agreed upon which shall settle all differences and bring together, upon a war platform, all the Democrats of the loyal States.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND REPUDIATION.

Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The *Continental Monthly* for August contains a letter from the Hon. Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, recounting the history of the repudiation of five millions of debt by that State, and of Mr. Jefferson Davis' share in the transaction. Mr. Walker's note is in reply to a note of Mr. Slidell to an English journal, wherein Mr. Davis' concern in the matter was denied.

The history of matters preceding the repudiation is briefly as follows: In 1836 there was great monetary distress in Mississippi. There was a general demand for "relief measures;" when the Legislature met, its attention was absorbed by the question how to remedy the financial embarrassment. On January 21, 1837, a law was passed creating the Union Bank of Mississippi, to be based upon loans to be obtained upon bonds of the State, the proceeds of which, when sold, were to constitute the capital of the bank; and this money, thus obtained, was to be loaned to the "citizens of the State," to relieve existing embarrassments. By the Constitution of the State, such an act required the assent of two successive Legislatures, to be valid; and, accordingly, the act was repassed by the next Legislature, on the 5th of February, 1838, this Legislature having been chosen in November, 1837. According to Mr. Walker—"There was thus a full, complete and undisputed compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, and, under the act, thus sanctioned by two successive Legislatures, it is conceded that the faith of the State was pledged."

The bonds were sold to Mr. Biddle, President of the United States Bank, and afterwards passed into other hands. The money was received by the State, passed over to the bank, and loaned to private citizens, in accordance with the charter or act.

DAILY UNION, WASHINGTON CITY, May 25, 1849.

STATEMENT FURNISHED BY JEFFERSON DAVIS, ESQ., SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

The State of Mississippi has no other question with bondholders than that of debt or no debt. When the United States Bank of Pennsylvania purchased what are known as the Union Bank bonds, it was within the power of any stock dealer to learn that they had been issued in disregard of the Constitution of the State whose faith they assumed to pledge. By the Constitution and laws of Mississippi, any creditor of the State may bring suit against the State, and test his claim, as against an individual. To this the bond-holders have been invited; but, conscious that they have no valid claim, have not sought their remedy. Relying upon empty (because false) denunciation, they have made it a point of honor to show what can be shown by judicial investigation; i. e., that there being no debt there has been no default. The crocodile tears which have been shed over ruined creditors are on a par with the baseless denunciations which have been heaped upon the State. These bonds were purchased by a bank then tottering to its fall—purchased in violation of the charter of the bank, or fraudulently, by concealing the transaction under the name of an individual, as may best suit those concerned—purchased in violation of the forms of the law under which the bonds were issued, and in disregard of the constitution of Mississippi, of which the law was an infraction. To sustain the credit of that rickety bank the bonds were hypothecated abroad for interest on loans which could not be met as they became due.

A smaller amount is due for what are termed Planter's Bank bonds of Mississippi. These evidences of debt, as well as the coupons issued to cover the accruing interest, are receivable for State lands; and no one has a right to assume they will not be provided for otherwise, by or before the date at which the whole debt becomes due.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To this letter the London *Times*, in its money article of the 13th July, replied as follows:

The case of Mississippi stands thus: In 1838 the State issued bonds for five millions of dollars, to establish the Union Bank. These bonds were dated June, 1838, bearing five per cent. interest from date, and it was stipulated with the bank that they should not be sold under their par value. On the 18th of August following the bank sold all these bonds to the United States Bank for five millions of dollars, payable in five equal instalments, in November, January, March, May, and July, but without interest. The money was punctually paid to the Mississippi Bank, and the Legislature of Mississippi, on the terms of sale being communicated to them, resolved "that the sale of the bonds was highly advantageous to the State, and in accordance with the injunctions of the charter, reflecting the highest credit on the commissioners, and bringing timely aid to an embarrassed community." In little more than two years, however, the Mississippi Bank became totally insolvent, having lost the entire five millions invested in it by the State. Immediately on this having transpired, the Governor of the State sent a message to the Legislature, recommending them to repudiate (this was the first time the word was used) their obligations, being founded on the plea that as the bonds were issued with interest payable from the date, and they had been sold to the United States Bank for their nominal amount only, the stipulation that they should not be disposed of below their par value had been departed from. He further urged that although the bonds had been sold ostensibly to Mr. Biddle, the President of the United States Bank, the sale was actually to the bank itself, which, by its charter, could not legally purchase them. Hence, although Mississippi had received the money for the bonds, it was thus proposed to refuse to repay it on the ground that the purchaser had no right to buy them. The Legislature, however, was not quite prepared for this, and accordingly, in responding to the Governor's message, they resolved: 1st. That the State of Mississippi is bound to the holders of the bonds of the State sold on account of the bank for the amount of principal and interest. 2d. That the State of Mississippi will pay her bonds, and preserve her faith inviolate. 3d. That the insinuation that the State of Mississippi would repudiate her bonds and violate her plighted faith is a calumny upon the honor and dignity of the State." But after this the pecuniary condition of the State became rapidly worse, and the disposition to pay diminished in proportion. Accordingly a joint committee of the Legislature, appointed in 1842, reported that the State was not bound to pay the bonds, advancing the reasons before-mentioned, and also another, namely, that the bonds had not been sanctioned in the manner required by the constitution, since, although the provision that no loan should be raised unless sanctioned by a law passed through two successive legislatures, had been complied with, and the bonds had been legally authorized, the act also prescribed certain conditions regarding the Bank of Mississippi, which conditions had been altered by a subsequent act, that had only passed through one legislature.

In addition to the five millions thus repudiated, Mississippi owes two millions which she recognizes. It has always, however, been a difference without distinction, since she pays no dividends on either. From the period of repudiation up to the present moment all representations of the bondholders have been treated with disregard. About a year and a half back, however, one of the citizens of Mississippi, a Mr. Robbins, admitted the moral liability of the State, and proposed that the people should discharge it by voluntary contributions.

Mr. Walker concludes as follows:

The whole case was again fully decided in 1853, by the very tribunal to which Jefferson Davis, in 1853, invited the bondholders. And did he or the State then yield or pay the obligations? Not at all, but they adhered to the repudiation of these bonds, disregarded and defied the decision of the court, and have never paid one dollar of principal or interest, and never will, as long as slavery exists in Mississippi.

And now, after the almost unanimous passage of the supplemental act in 1838, the sanction of the Legislature in 1838 and 1841, the decision of the Circuit Court and Chancellor, and of the high Court of Errors and Appeals, how strange is the assertion of Mr. Slidell that "the Union Bank bonds were issued in direct violation of an express constitutional provision." It is a well settled principle of American law, as well as by the Supreme Court of the United States, that, 1st, To authorize the court to decide that a law is unconstitutional, the repugnance to the Constitution must be "plain and palpable." 2d. That the interpretation given by the highest court of a State to a law or constitution "is conclusive." But the truth is, as is provided by Mr. Slidell's own letter (having never resided in the State,) he knew nothing of the subject, or he never would have spoken of Jefferson Davis as "governor," or alluded to "his administration," when he never held that office. But it is of some moment, at least to the unfortunate bondholders, that the minister of Jefferson Davis at Paris, avers now that these bonds are unconstitutional.

But, Mr. Slidell says, "There is a wide difference between these bonds and those of the Planter's Bank," for the repudiation of which neither excuse nor palliation can be offered.

Now in a subsequent letter I will prove conclusively from authentic documents that the State of Mississippi has most effectually repudiated those bonds also, and that Jefferson Davis has sustained that repudiation.

In the case, also, of another slave-holding State, I will prove, from the public documents, that Jefferson Davis volunteered to sustain her in the repudiation of her State bonds, in a case more atrocious, if possible, than that of Mississippi. As Jefferson Davis is now at the head of a slave-holding conspiracy, endeavoring to destroy the government of my country, and is now, also, engaged in selling worthless Confederate bonds in this market, I have deemed it my duty to make this publication. R. J. WALKER.

Officers for Colored Regiments.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We stated recently that twenty-five hundred men had offered themselves to the Board of examination, in Washington, as candidates for appointment as officers of colored regiments. The statement, we believe, instead of being exaggerated, falls short of the truth. Unfortunately, however, a large majority of the applicants are found, upon examination, not to combine the requisite moral and military qualifications, some being deficient in the one particular, and some in the other, and not a few in both. It happens in this case as in many others that men of real merit are too modest to urge, or even present, their claims, while those who are lacking in all the essential qualifications for the service do not scruple to ask for the highest places. The consequence is, that in spite of the great number of applicants, there is a real deficiency of competent men to officer the regiments now forming in Washington and Philadelphia. We have seen a letter from a member of the Examining Board to a friend in the latter city, from which we are permitted to make this extract:

The intelligent and well educated young Abolitionists are not doing their duty to the "Black Brigade." Instead of offering themselves as officers by scores, as they ought, they leave nearly all the positions in the field, staff and line to be filled by chance-comers. Why is this? I trust you will urge them to perform their plain duty. Some of them may plead want of information how to proceed. For their benefit I will give you the necessary directions.

Any well educated young man, sound in health, and active of body, desirous of becoming an officer, should forward his application in terms something like the following:

"*To the Adjutant General of the United States Army:*

"SIR—I have the honor to apply for authority to appear before the Board appointed to examine applicants for commissions in the United States Colored Troops.

"My testimonials as to character are enclosed.

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN SMITH."

The applicant should send the best testimonials with this, wait for his permit, and when this is received, appear at Washington before the Board, which holds its sessions at No. 449 Fourteenth street.

The examination is full enough to enable the Board to form an opinion in regard to the candidate's knowledge of military matters and general intelligence. It is not considered indispensable that he should be thorough in tactics, but only that he should possess the capabilities of becoming a good officer. It is about the same kind of examination customary for candidates for the army and navy.

There are, we doubt not, scores, and even hundreds of young men in different parts of the country, of high intellectual and moral qualifications, who would be glad to serve their country by leading the black soldiers, but who have been deterred from offering themselves on account of their lack of military knowledge and experience. They should understand that the country needs their help, and that they may, by careful and conscientious study, under competent instructors, soon fit themselves for service in the camp and in the field.

Some may perhaps prefer to make their proposals, in the first instance, to some member of the Committee in Philadelphia, which has charge of the business of enlisting colored troops. Applications addressed to either of the following persons, at the offices of the Supervisory Committee, 1210 Chestnut Street, will receive prompt attention, viz: N. B. Browne (Chairman), George H. Boker, Cadwallader Biddle, J. M. McKim, George F. Thorn.

boat steered towards the bridge, and did not, after clearing the vessel, give any signal. But as soon as I saw her approach, I commenced opening the bridge; she passed through the opening before I had the bridge entirely swung, caught the bridge-chain with her screw, and broke it. The bridge had, therefore, to remain open until the chain was mended, which took until about 9:45 o'clock. After this the bridge was closed and remained so during the night.

In the meantime Heneboe approached the bridge from the south side, walked into the river and was drowned. This was not my fault. I am allowed three lights on the bridge. Two of these were placed at the opening on the west side of the river, and the other on the bridge itself. I have no light for the south side opening. At the time I heard the noise in the water, I put out a boat to the place, but when the boat reached there nothing could be seen or heard of the person who fell into the water. I was at this time mending the bridge-chain at the west side opening, where it was broken.

I am not at fault for this accident, and have never kept the bridge open more than was necessary to allow vessels to pass through. I hope, sir, that you will do me the justice to give this explanation as much publicity as your charge against me, and that the journals that copied your charge will make the correction also. PATRICK DUGGAN.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1863.

The Polk Street Bridge Affair.

Mr. Duggan, the Polk street bridge tender, concerning whose connection with the accident of Wednesday evening, we indulged in, to him, unpleasant comment, desires us to publish the following communication:

Editors Chicago Tribune:—

In your issue of the 31st inst., you charge me as tender of Polk street bridge, with criminal carelessness in so fixing the bridge during the night and leaving it open; in consequence of which a man named John Heneboe walked into the river and was drowned. This wholesale charge is unfounded and untrue. The facts are: That about 9½ o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a vessel had just then being launched from a dry-dock, north of Polk street, by across the river for some time, the tug-boat Foster, which was going south at the time, was delayed on her passage by this vessel. After getting clear of the vessel the tug-

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

STOLEN—From my Safe, at 344 State street, through a Sub Bonds, (Nos. ...) ... of Fifty Dollars each ... One Hundred Dollars ... (Canada) Bills. Any information leading to ... will be suitably rewarded. ... CHAMBERLAIN, 344 State street, or to C. P. BRADLEY, at Central Police Station.

MONEY TO LOAN—At reduced rates on Chicago City Real Estate, or on Farms in Illinois, within about 100 miles of Chicago. Applicants by letter will please give the numbers of the land and a full description of the property offered as security. Apply to S. W. NEWCOMB, P. O. Box 3213. Office, 51 Dearborn street, Room 8, up stairs.

TO BRITISH RESIDENTS. July 31st, 1863. My office in Chicago, at 125 Washington street, opposite the Court House, will remain open until further notice. J. EDWARD WILKINS, H. B. M. Consul at Chicago. Residing under instructions at St. Louis.

COME ONE, COME ALL, COME EVERYBODY, and get your Cartes de Visite taken at the celebrated Fine Art Gallery, 127 Lake-st., corner of LaSalle. Carte de Visite only Two Dollars per dozen. Everitt, Proprietor. MAY NIAS, Agent.

AUGUST 1st, 1863.—We will retire this day from the Banking business, and will be succeeded by Messrs. GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Whom we cordially recommend to our friends and the public. J. W. DREXEL & CO.

LODGING ROOM.—It is located on Dearborn street, and will be rented at $4 per month to a person who will buy $100 worth of Furniture with it. Has a good Office Desk, and every convenience for an Office and Lodging Room combined. Has a Stove and Furniture convenient for cooking, if desired. Terms cash. Address "B." Box 4404, Post Office.

CITY OIL WORKS.—The subscribers are prepared to supply the trade with Nos. 1 and 2 LARD OIL. Manufactured at our Works, on South Branch, Chicago River, on favorable terms. SMEDLEY, PECK & CO., 5 Board of Trade Building.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES AT-TENTION—You are ordered to appear at your Drill Room, in Garnett Block, corner State and Randolph streets, on Monday Night, August 3d, At precisely 7 o'clock, in full dress uniform. E. L. BRAND, Commandant.

This will be the last night that the companies will receive NEW MEMBERS FREE OF EXPENSE, and all young men are invited to be present who wish to join, as it is desirable to have all new members commence drilling together. ... as the company will be conducted as to not interfere with that at all.

NEW MEMBERS ... will be promptly there at 7 o'clock for squad drill and to have MEASURES TAKEN FOR UNIFORMS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF AMERICAN WATCHES Also, Jurgensen & Nardin Chronometers. HOWLIN & McELWAIN, 67½ Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

WM. R. PROSSER, 130 Clark Street, Chicago. PIANOS AND MELODEONS, To Rent.

ILLINOIS CLARET, Equal to the Best Imported.—50 cents a Bottle. Manufactured by GALE BROTHERS, AND WARRENTED PURE. 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALE. LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND MULES. There will be sold at Public Auction, at MATTOON, COLES COUNTY, ILL., commencing on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1863, and continuing for two weeks: 700 to 1,000 Horses, 100 to 200 Large, Fine Brood Mares, 100 to 300 Mules. TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes. By order of ALONZO EATON, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers. N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I have this day admitted WILLIAM H. ADAMS and EDWIN H. KEEN as partners in my business, and shall continue the Wholesale Book and Stationery business, under the name of W. B. KEEN & CO., at the old stand, No. 148 Lake street, Chicago. W. B. KEEN. August 1st, 1863.

SEND FOR THOMAS & CO'S PURE LEMON SYRUP, PURE RASPBERRY WINE SYRUP, FRUIT SYRUPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. ... LaSalle street. P. O. Box 2865. Canned Butter for Army use, Jams, Jellies, Preserves and Pickles.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—A number of the leading men of this city have patriotically contributed toward establishing an association for the purpose of Securing the payment of all claims AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT That belong to Soldiers or their Heirs. In this way hundreds of claims are now being adjusted for different persons in the Northwest, and thereby from three to twelve dollars saved for each soldier. This Benevolent War Claim Association has its office in Chicago at 44 Dearborn street; the P. O. Box is 166. Soldiers and their friends can obtain any information in regard to their claims or the business of the association by enclosing a red stamp to the Secretary, CHAS. A. GREGORY.

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863. A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, 2d above Rush Street Bridge, Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted,) At 9 O'Clock. FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS. Extending their trips to Kewaunee and Wolf River every Friday. During the season of navigation. ... freight carried cheaper than by any other line.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

	First Class.	Steerage.
Chicago to Kenosha	$1.00	[illegible]
Chicago to Racine	1.25	[illegible]
Chicago to Milwaukee	1.50	1
Chicago to Port Washington	2.00	[illegible]
Chicago to Sheboygan	2.50	1
Chicago to Manitowoc and Two Rivers	3.00	[illegible]
Chicago to Grand Haven	3.00	[illegible]

Passengers will please purchase their tickets on board the Boats. First Class includes Meals and Berths. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River street.

LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON Burglar and Fire-Proof SAFES! Improved Bank Locks. A. L. WINNE, 58 Dearborn street.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. ... 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

CLAPP & GOADBY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SALT DEALERS. ... South Water street, Chicago. O. W. CLAPP, late O. W. Clapp & Co. ... H. A. GOADBY, formerly Goadby, Perry & Co. ... Louis, Mo.

New Advertisements.

OLD OSWEGO LINE ON ERIE CANAL. This old established and well known TRANSPORTATION COMPANY Continue to freight MERCHANDISE And all kinds heavy FREIGHT, from the East, at low rates, and with despatch—by Steam and Sail from Oswego. Special rates made on PIG IRON, RAILROAD IRON, COAL, &c., &c. PROPRIETORS: LITTLEJOHN, DANE & CO., Oswego, N. Y. F. P. DANE & CO., 100 Broad street, N. Y. WM. EATON, Agent, 90 Pier, Albany. Mark packages "Old O. Line" and ship at Pier 8, east side Coenties Slip, East River, New York. THOMAS HALE, Agent. Office, Warehouse and Docks, adjoining Wells street Bridge, north side of river, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL BANKS. BANKERS IN WANT OF BURGLAR-PROOF Or Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, SHOULD EXAMINE Diebold, Bahmann & Co's and Bacon's. FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT, 11 LASALLE STREET.

DR. JAMES, FORMERLY OF JAMES' HOSPITAL, Custom House street, New Orleans, La. ESTABLISHED IN 1850, NOW OF 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS. Cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodide Potassa, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla. ... Remember, Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 86 Randolph st., between State and Dearborn sts. ... Communications strictly inviolable.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, &C. The undersigned has received a large invoice of Photographic Albums, All Prices and all Varieties. AUTO-PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, Combining in one Collection, Autographs and Photographs. CARTE DE VISITES. A Splendid Assortment. Retail price 10 cents. These are the same as have been selling at 25 cents heretofore. Novels and Cheap Publications, Comprising the works of all the best Authors, as published by Harper, Peterson, Dick & Fitzgerald, Beadle, Etc., Etc. STATIONERY IN ALL VARIETIES, PORT FOLIOS, LEAD PENCILS, And a complete assortment of everything required in the Book, Stationery or News Business. Everything will be sold at the LOWEST FIGURES. JOHN W. NORRIS, P. O. Box 679. 132 MADISON ST., CHICAGO. Orders Solicited.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE EXCURSION TO PORTLAND, VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Excursion Tickets—Detroit to Portland and Back $15.00. Tickets good to return up to Oct. 31st. Ticket Office, 51 Dearborn street. E. T. WEBSTER, West. Gen'l Agent.

FRUIT JARS, The Largest Assortment in the City. I offer for sale the following: Willoughby Jars, quart, Patent Self-sealing. Empire Jars, qt., Patent Self-sealing. Patent Screw Top Jars, qt., Patent Self-sealing. Patent Wire Top Jars, qt., to seal with wax. Glass Cork Top Jars, pint, qt. and ½ gal., to seal with wax. Tin Cans, qt. and ½ gal., to seal with wax, and to solder. Wax for sealing Fruit Jars and Cans. N. F. MERRILL, Lamp & Oil Emporium, 55 Randolph Street.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT FOR 5-20 LOAN No. 114 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS. COMMUNITIES AND CAPITALISTS Now contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, UNDER Secretary Chase's Bill, Passed at the last session of Congress, are reminded that the 5-20 LOAN Now for a limited period to be obtained AT PAR, will AFTER THE FIRST OF AUGUST BE WITHDRAWN from the market. ... JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent for 5-20 Loan, 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

LESTER'S PATENT HEATING AND VENTILATING FURNACE, for Houses, Churches, Halls, &c. &c. ... Portable and Brick Furnaces FOR HARD AND SOFT COAL. Also I have a Furnace for WOOD, suitable for Churches and Private Dwellings in the country ... M. W. LESTER.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 175 LAKE STREET.

LAND WARRANTS AND BOUNTY SCRIP, Purchased at an advance on other markets, by E. W. MORSE, Agent, Office of Preston & Co., Bankers, corner of Lake and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

AT WHOLESALE.—A splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, Also, Men's, Boys' and Youths', of the best quality and styles, which we offer at the very lowest prices for cash. ... BARNES & CO., ... Lake street.

PORTABLE ENGINES. WOOD'S IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse Power, on hand. ...

CLOSING SALE OF Sun Umbrellas and Parasols at Cost. ... GRAVES & IRVINE, ... Lake st.

A FEW MORE OF THOSE Cents' Paper Collars, ... GRAVES & IRVINE.

Chicago Tribune
SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

A NEW DE PRAY!

We suppose that men and angels laugh in Heaven. Reasoning from things human and transient to things divine and eternal, Heaven would not be the place of enjoyment that the imaginations of men love to picture it, if the capability of laughter were destroyed. It is not impious to say so. God's mercy and blessings are what make his creatures happy, and what is laughter but the visible sign of happiness within? We suppose, too, that men and angels weep in Heaven. We are taught that the eternal is but a continuation and extension of the temporal—that as men lie down so they shall rise up—the Copperheads and the rebels to the penalties that they have earned, and, according to Parson Collyer, the patriots and true, to their reward.

What men and angels will, when Jeff. Davis' proclamation is announced, he most disposed to do—laugh until the blue and gemmed vaults ring with echoes, or weep until their tears descend in showers upon the unbelieving earth—it is not for us laymen to say. We are not angelic enough to conceive what the feelings of angels will be in view of that most impious and monstrous invocation of Heaven, its Mercy and Justice, which the President of the man-selling, Confederacy has put forth. We can imagine the reception with which the petition of a penitent son of Earth who had forgotten God in the commission of crime, would be heard by the infinite patience and pity with which the hearts of the elect and the redeemed are filled. But the outcry of a nation avowing a giant wrong for its corner-stone—a wrong which hopelessly curses four millions of men, which sells them into the hardest of bondage, which uproots the sacred relations of the family, which dooms them to ignorance and brutality, which leaves their souls in all the peril with which unconscious sin and enforced brutality can environ them—the outcry of a nation that has attempted the enforcing of this wrong by a war, ceaseless, bloody and protracted, waged with infernal malignity and devilish hate—this outcry, what shall men and angels say to it?

Let us pray! saith Jeff. to his Confederates. In churches built by the toil whipped out of unpaid men, the supplicators will gather at his command; from Bibles that have been purchased by the wages of infamy that women have been compelled by fear of the lash or the branding-iron to earn, the words of Christ the Apostle of Human Equality and of the first Christian Democracy, will be read; in surplices bought by the sale of little children torn with merciless hardness of grasp from weeping mothers' arms, men whose pay is the price of blood, will harangue other men the crowning labor of whose lives is the effort to extend this business of man-selling, woman-whipping, and child-stealing—these legalized outrages of all the precepts that Heaven teaches or that good men observe—this aggregation, embodiment and type of all villainies—into lands where civilization and christianity have heretofore said that every man owns himself, that every woman is the mistress of her own virtue, and that every child is its mothers. Let us pray, saith Jeff—pray that the light of the world—this sublime enunciation of God's truth that man is superior to his accidents—may be put out; let us pray that the doctrine of human equality may be uprooted and destroyed, and that the other doctrine that the strong may govern the weak—that capital may own its labor—that the hopeless and helpless may be enslaved, set up instead; let us pray that the best Government that Providence has yet vouchsafed to man may be overthrown, and that tyranny may grow carefully on the ruins thereof; let us pray that the dominion of Slavery—American Slavery, that most iniquitous of all bondages that man ever invented to torment his fellows—may be extended all over this continent, and that Free Iowa, with its so-called blessings to the millions, may be forbidden in the hearts and in the practises of men; let us pray for the incoming of anarchy and the destruction of order, for the victory of those whom anarchy has armed and the defeat and death of the armies that civilization and religion have put into the field, for the reopening of the African slave trade and the horrors of the middle-passage, for the widespreading of Southern civilization, though, by and in which God is denied and Atheism exalted—let us pray! We defy the King of Dahomy and the cannibals of the Fejee Islands to equal the impiety of the petition which the subjects of the Pirates' Confederacy will press upon the patience of the Almighty in that day of horrors when Mr. Davis calls a season of Thanksgiving and Prayer. Whether the elect and the angels will weep or laugh, let our readers judge, each according to his notion of what is most befit the case.

THE CHICAGO POST.

In reply to the article in yesterday's Chicago *Post*, in relation to the share of the Irish Catholics in the recent riots in New York, we have only to reaffirm what we have before said—that the mob was an Irish Catholic mob, and nothing else. On this point the direct testimony is conclusive; it cannot be questioned. And we tell the *Post* again that, while we do not make this fact a ground of accusation against all Irishmen and all Catholics, it is important to a proper understanding of the relations of parties and nationalities in this great struggle against rebellion, that the truth should be known. We have stated it. If the *Post* is galled to say that, in making the statement, we have held the Church responsible for the disorder and bloodshed that disgraced that city, that is its business, not ours. We know nothing of the grounds upon which it proceeds.

WILL NEGROES FIGHT?

The question is no longer debatable. Wherever a negro regiment has been tried, the courage, endurance and steadfastness of the African race have been triumphantly vindicated. The negro will fight—for his liberty, for his place among men, for his right to develop himself in whatsoever direction he chooses, he will prove himself a hero, and, if need be, a martyr. As one of the earliest, most resolute and persistent of the advocates of that policy which has put arms into the negroes' hands, and sent them to the field as the defenders of their country, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE takes to itself no little credit for the correctness of its knowledge and the certainty of its predictions. Our policy is to-day triumphant; and now no resource is left for those who oppose it, save to say and swear that the colored regiments fight too hard, and that their employment in war is a barbarism against which the civilization and Christianity of the world must revolt. We wait to hear the "Pro-in-the-rear" man of the Jeff. Davis organ in Chicago, strike this harp of a thousand strings!

☞ Of all people who inhabit the United States, the Irish Catholics are the most singular and contrary in their political action. They profess the deadest hatred of the British aristocracy, and yet struggle to relieve their arch enemies of the British aristocracy in their opposition to the Government of the United States. No portion of the people of the North are so hostile to the prosecution of the war against the rebels, or so loud in their clamors for a final peace. The British aristocracy ardently desire the dissolution of the Union, and the success of the rebels. The downfall of the United Republic about all things is dearest to their hearts. And yet we have the mad proclivity of the Irish, their instinctive enmity doing all in their power to assist rebellion, to destroy the hopes of the Government. They raise the draft, rush on all draft conscription officers, spit up bloody riots, vote en masse for the rebel cause, and rebel sympathizers, and in short, employ their influence and exertions in helping the British aristocracy to break down the hopes of free Government on the earth, and to reduce to the rank of a third rate nation the only power able and willing to crush the ambition or humble the pride of the British oligarchy. The conduct of the Irish toward this benevolent country in the hour of its direst peril is not only ungrateful and wicked but absolutely suicidal to the Irish if they succeed in overthrowing it.

THE REASON WHY.

The frequency and malignity of the attacks of the organ of Jeff. Davis, in Chicago, upon Gen. McClernand and Gen. John A. Logan, need no explanation. The gentlemen assailed—loyal men and brave soldiers both—have been in the service of their country, daily periling their lives for the loyal cause. This is their offence. Had they, instead of leading our brave boys to battle and to victory, remained at home and kept up a "fire in the rear," the *Times* would have slavered them all over with its praise.

☞ The Detroit Copperhead refugee furiously assails Major General Logan and Major General McClernand, through the columns of the Jeff. Davis organ. Calls them "Abolitionists," and tools of the Lincoln despotism. What *for*? Because they have dared to advocate unconditional Unionism. For this the rebel organ abuses and traduces those old wheel-horses of Democracy, and bosom friends of Douglas, during his lifetime. They have survived the bullets and bayonets of the rebels on many a hard fought field, and are not likely to succumb now to this fire-in-the-rear from a rebel ally.

☞ One signing himself a "Douglas Democrat," in the *Chicago Journal*, advises Democrats to vote for John Brough, as he is willing to sacrifice everything for the salvation of his country. Mr. Brough declared in a recent speech that he did not want the rebellion crushed whatever was extinguished. This is the extent of sacrifice that every candidate of the Administration party is willing to make.—*South Bend Times.*

And this is a "sacrifice" that a Copperhead refuses to make. They are not willing to "extinguish slavery" in order that the "country may be saved." The John Brough class of Democrats are ready and willing to make that "sacrifice." They estimate the value of the Union far above slavery. But the Copperheads of the *Times* persuasion are willing to "extinguish" the Union, if thereby the divine institution can be saved. That is the difference between a "Douglas Democrat" and a Vallandigham Democrat.

Our Fat Contributor as a Government Spy.

Let me here note a little incident that occurred a few days after the arrival of Mr. Vallandigham. A stranger arrived and registered his name as a citizen of one of the Southern States, now in the Union. It so happened that an old acquaintance was stopping here at the time, who, when he noticed this fact, having his own suspicions, walked up to the stranger's room and entered it just as he was about to close the door. He was somewhat taken aback, but managed to mutter out that he did not recognize him. "But you have," said he, "you know that in time of war, citizens can not harbor suspicious characters in their houses without becoming responsible for their conduct." "Yes," said he, "I did you must remember to surrender." "Yes," said he, "half the country have become the last two months, and I am not to be an exception." Then he began to stammer and stutter, and the color came in the back on the side of the street, and had hold of his mother's hand, when the deadly missile came crashing up the street and this moment the two fell, bursting the rebel. [L. WALDO.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

State Taxes for 1862—Illinois Killed and Wounded at Liberty Gap—Appointments and Promotions.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
SPRINGFIELD, July 30th, 1863.

STATE TAXES FOR 1863.

The Auditor of State has just forwarded to the County Clerks throughout the State, the following important circular, which explains itself. By it, it will be seen that the taxes for the year will be at the rate of seventy-seven cents on the hundred dollars:

SIR:—The operation of the Act of February 20, 1861, entitled "An Act to pay the debts of this State from the payment of unexplained and unnecessary taxes" having ceased with the year 1862, the Auditor of State has ascertained by careful computation that the rate of taxation for the year 1863 and thereafter, until otherwise provided by law. The taxes, authorized by the Act, will be seventy-seven cents per hundred dollars on the dollar of taxable property for the purposes of the State debt, and the tax of one mill on the dollar of taxable property for the payment of the interest on the State debt. By virtue of and pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February, 20, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide for the interest on the State debt," I have assessed, for the year 1863, a tax of one half mill on the dollar of taxable property, (the same being necessary in addition to the tax provided by the revenue law of 1853) to meet the accruing interest on State indebtedness, and by virtue of and pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the act of May 2, 1861, entitled "An Act creating a war fund, and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," I have assessed a tax of one-half mill on the dollar of taxable property, to provide a war fund, pay the interest accruing on the war bonds of the State. You are therefore, instructed to assess and collect the following taxes against all taxable property in your county, at the rate of seven and seven-tenths mills on the dollar of valuation, equal to seventy-seven cents on one hundred dollars, being in detail as follows, viz:

For Revenue purposes.....12 cents on $100
For payment of the State Debt.....50 cents on $100
For interest purposes.....15 cents on $100
For support of Common Schools...10 cents on $100

All persons are required to pay their taxes to your hand, please acknowledge receipt of the same.

Given under my hand and official seal, this 30th day of July, 1863. [SEAL.] JESSE DUNCAN, Auditor P. A.

ILLINOIS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT LIBERTY GAP.

List of Illinois killed, wounded and casualties in the 2d division, 20th A. C., in the engagement at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1863—prepared by E. J. Eng, State Sanitary Agent, Nashville:

H. M. Blake, Captain, co. E, 92d, fatal, through the throat.
Samuel B. Hall, Sergt., K, 99th, fatal, through the abdomen.
Isaac M. Hayes, Corp., D, 98th, fatal, through the abdomen.
George S. Seldan, Sergt., C, 99th, severe, right side, near middle.
David H. Griggs, Sergeant, C, 98th, severe, left side.
Edward M. Laughlin, K, 86th, severe, left side.
B. T. Cook, B, 85th, severe, right side.
William Lewis, Corporal, C, 86th, severe, left side.
H. H. Felled, K, 86th, slight, right ear.
George Mark, Corporal, D, 86th, slight, side of thigh.
Henry H. Blame, Corporal, D, 98th, slight, left arm and hand.
J. H. Furton, Captain, G, 79th fatal, through the head.
H. Harrison, Sergeant, C, 79th fatal.
J. L. Mercer, C, 79th, fatal.
C. P. Lake, A, 99th, fatal.
Thomas Lake, A, 99th, fatal.
John F. Hart, I, 74th, fatal.
Marion Johnson, G, 79th, slight, left wrist.
Lieut. Col. Ira D. Leonard, B, 74th, flesh, right thigh.
John Hitchell, Sergeant, B, 79th, flesh, scalp.
E. S. Haney, F, 79th, flesh, right thigh, ball not removed.
Albert J. Jones, 1st Lieut., G, 79th, flesh, right thigh.
Meredith Ingraham, G, 79th, flesh, right thigh.
W. Wright, G, 79th, shoulder, slight.
James Harper, G, 79th, right leg, flesh wound.
Stephen Grimes, G, 79th, slight, above the eye.
Thomas Hall, G, 79th, contusion of hip.
Thomas Meeker, Sergt., G, 79th, slight, left leg.
James H. Tates, H, 79th, slight, arm.
Joseph Cooper, H, 79th, slight, left foot.
John Cromwell, H, 79th, slight, right arm.
Wm. Crouch, H, 79th, slight, three fingers.
Wm. Williams, H, 79th, slight, contusion in shoulder.
N. Arisburn, Corp., H, 79th, severe, left thigh.
Wm. Hamilton, H, 79th, slight, left leg.
Jonathan McIntosh, H, 79th, slight, near left knee.
Robt. Lacy, Captain, I, 79th, slight, right arm flesh.
Wm. Cooper, I, 79th, slight, flesh.
Weather Miller, corporal, H, 79th slight, left arm.
D. H. Martin, corporal, K, 79th, severe, left thigh, died.
Henry C. Jones, private, K, 79th, severe, right leg, flesh.
Frith Gardit, 79th, K, slight, shoulder.
H. H. Patterson, K, 79th.
Wm. Whitlough, A, 79th.
John Mitchell, Sergt., A, 79th, slight, left thigh.
Aaron B. Stiles, A, 79th, slight, left ankle.
John M. Weeks, corporal, A, 79th, concussion.
Nelson N. Thompson, Sergt., 79th, slight, scalp.
Isaac N. Donovan, B, 79th, severe, died.
Jacob B. Hamon, Sergt., B, 79th, severe, right shoulder.
Archibald Laiton, Corp. F, 79th, slight, right arm.
Peter Shenoit, B, 79th, slight, left leg.
Wm. L. Poteet, 2d Lieut., C, 79th, slight, left side flesh.
G. W. Driskell, Sergt., C, 79th, slight, right thigh.
Jacob Lauman, C, 79th, slight, right fingers.
Bernard Carr, C, 79th, slight, left index.
John Buckmaster, C, 79th, slight.
Wm. Severn, C, 79th, slight, cheek.
Thomas Cooper, C, 79th, slight finger.
—Barkman, Sergt., G, 84th, slight, right foot.
John Albers, D, 84th, slight.
C. C. Lyons, E, 84th, slight, finger.
T. J. Kinney, 1st Lieut, G, 84th, slight, left, arm, flesh.
—, G, 84th, slight.
—Tomlinson, Corp., K, 84th, slight, groat toe.
Thomas Marshall, Corp., B, 84th, slight, right shoulder, flesh.
Albert Stake, Corp., D, 84th, slight, left arm.
Isaac Wick, G, 84th, severe, right side of neck.
Patrick McGarty, 1st Sergeant, G, 84th, severe, hip, ball not removed.
George Hoss, B, 84th, severe, hip.
Thomas Backus, D, 84th, slight, left leg.
William Wright, Sergeant, K, severe, right leg.
Charles Clark, K, 84th, severe, left leg.
A. T. Steward, D, 84th, slight, shoulder and leg.
C. E. Miner, K, 84th, slight, hand.
Samuel Hammond, E, 84th, slight, hand.
H. B. Bowen, Sergeant, E, 84th, slight, right side.
Avery Lapham, Corporal, E, 84th, slight, ankle.
James Hemingway, Sergeant, E, 84th, slight, thigh.
Lewis Deets, E, 84th, severe, groin.
Henry Hartman, Corporal, I, 84th, severe, right ankle.
Patrick Riley, Corporal, E, 84th, severe, right thigh.
Alvin D. Merrill, 2d Lieutenant, B, 84th, killed in action.
Wm. Powell, B, 84th, killed in action.
Chas. D. Belcher, B, 84th, killed in action.
John Detrich, F, 84th, slight, right shoulder.
Chas. Smith, F, 84th, left hand.
Daniel Hall, F, 84th, slight.
Lieut. Col. Wm. Bright, three fingers, left hand.
Lieut. Shook, G, 86th, mortally, died in twelve hours.
L. Williams, B, 86th, slight, flesh wound.
J. Jackson, K, 86th, right hand, flesh.
H. Buckwith, G, 86th, severe, flesh, right thigh.
Lewis Samer, G, 86th, slight, flesh, forehead.
J. Bowman, G, 86th, slight, flesh, right foot.
Emery Price, G, 86th, killed.
Corp. J. J. Briley, F, 86th, slight, flesh.
Jas. Jones, Corporal, 86th, slight, flesh.
Theodore Shean, A, 86th, slight, flesh, left cheek.
Capt. Pollard, G, 86th, slight, flesh, left ankle.
Sergt. Richard Jones, K, 86th, severe.
Wm. Welsh, A, 86th, slight, thumb.
R. Kather, K, 86th, slight, right hand.
Sergt. W. Lyon, B, 86th, severe, left arm.
J. Treeman, B, 86th, severe, right knee.
Barney Patterson, A, 86th, killed.
Lieut. Col. A. Hoaxe, 1st Lieut. co. B, 86th, flesh wound, left leg.
Capt. D. D. Wood, 1st Lieut. co. B, 86th, slight, left leg.
Sergeant Alex. A. Stiles, 2d Lieut. co. H, 86th, slight, left leg.
Lieut. Wm. H. Armstrong, 1st Lieut. co. A, 86th, slight, left leg.
Lieut. Col. S. Hankins, 1st Lieut. co. I, 81st, slight flesh wound.
Lieut. Orr, A. Alexander, Adjt. 86th, vice Wright, promoted.
Lieut. Theodore Webb, Capt. co. K, 86th, vice Wilson, promoted.
Lieut. Col. Wm. Bright, 2d Lieut. co. H, 86th, vice Wilson, promoted.
Lieut. Jas T. Stuart, 2d Lieut. co. H, 86th, vice Wilson, promoted.
Lieut. John Y. Wyatt, capt. co. I, 86th, vice Mc-Lean, resigned.
2d Lieut. John D. Purcel, 1st Lieut. co. I, 86th, vice Wyatt, promoted.
Sergt. Jas. L. Bradbury, 2d Lieut. co. I, 86th, vice Parcel, promoted.
Lieut. David Kemble, Capt. co. K, 86th, vice Mertz, resigned.
2d Lieut. John W. Bannah, 1st Lieut. co. K, 86th, vice Kemble, promoted.
Sergt. Jas. Hasbrook, 2d Lieut. co. K, 86th, vice Hasbrook, promoted.
Lieut. Victor E. Phillips, 1st Lieut. co. A, 86th, vice Cartwright, resigned.
Sergt. Simeon Byers, 2d Lieut. co. A, 86th, vice Phillips, promoted.
Lieut. Benj. F. Underwood, Adj't 72d, vice Bacon, deceased.
Lieut. Merritt P. Bachelor, Capt. co. A, 72d, vice Stockton, promoted.
Sergt. Lowell A. Mason, 1st Lieut. co. A, 72d, vice Bachelor, promoted.
Sergt. Wm. Mahrmann, 2d Lt. co. A, 72d, vice Gallagher, resigned.
Sergt. Simeon Byers, 1st Lieut. co. D, 72d, vice B. W. Underwood, transferred.
Sergt. Wm. G. Mead, 2d Lt. co. D, 72, vice Underwood, promoted.
2d Lieut. Peter A. Ransom, 1st Lieut. co. E, 72d, vice Mowry, killed in action.
Sergt. Wm. Morgan, 2d Lt. co. E, 72d, vice Ransom, promoted.
Capt. Horace F. Mumford, Major 8th cavalry, vice Hamilton, resigned.
Sergt. James W. Anderson, 2d Lt. co. G, 99th, vice Wilson, promoted.
Lieut. Col. Wm. Bross, Lieutenant, 1st Lieut. co C, 12th, vice Moore, died of wound received in action.
Sergt. Cyrus Allen, 2d Lieut. C, 12th, vice Bowden, promoted.
2d Lieut. Roswell Kilgore, 1st Lieut. C, 12th, vice Kirkpatrick, promoted.
Sergt. John L. Roberts, 2d Lieut. H, 18th, vice Kilgore promoted.
Sergt. Joel B. Paisley, 2d Lieut. B, 92d, vice Fiscus promoted.
2d Lieut. Wm. J. Garland, 1st Lieut C, 98th, vice Merchant promoted.
Sergt James M. Cole, 2d Lieut. C, 98th, vice Garland promoted.
2d Lieut. Richd. M. Burnett, 1st Lieut. co. E, 98th, vice Chevenier, resigned.
Lieut. Patterson Sharpe, Capt. co. D, 99th, vice Grady, killed in action.
Sergt. Isaac Bass, 1st Lieut. co. D, 99th, vice Sharpe, promoted.
2d Lieut. Geo. Pierce, Capt. co. E, 99th, vice Kerner, resigned.
Lieut. Wm. J. Kerner, Capt. co. I, 99th, vice Allen, promoted.
2d Lieut. Noah W. Rodfick, 1st Lieut. co. D, 99th, vice Bass, promoted.
Sergt. Henry Clack, 2d Lieut. co. I, 99th, vice Kodfick, promoted.
Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Anderson, Capt. co. D, 81st, vice Casey, killed in action.
2d Lieut. Geo. W. Sanders, 1st Lieut. co. D, 81st, vice Anderson, promoted.
Private W. W. Mount, 2d Lieut. co. D, 81st, vice Sanders, promoted.
Lieut. Geo. B. Everingham, Capt. co. H, 81st, vice Berry, died of wounds received in battle.
2d Lieut. Danl. Culp, 1st Lieut. co. H, 81st, vice Hubbard, promoted.
Surgeon John W. Cole, 2d Lieut. co H, 81st, vice Culp, promoted.
Assistant Surgeon Samuel R. Hoxie, 1st Assistant Surgeon, 81st, vice Hoxie, resigned.
Sergt. Thomas J. Parish, Capt. co. B, 86th, vice McDonald, promoted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tennessee Loyalists—Unfavorable Criticisms—The Hostage at Mt. Union.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1863.

WHAT TENNESSEE LOYALISTS HAVE DONE.

The State of Tennessee has in the service ten regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. Organized as many of them were of refugees beyond the limits of their own State, and at a time when there was no competent State authority to recognize their existence, they rushed into the fight regardless of the forms to be observed in such cases. The result was that six "first Tennessee" regiments appeared in the field from the Rock, Middle and West grand dividends of the State. Col. Alvin C. Gillem, of the 1st West Tennessee Infantry, has lately been appointed Adjutant General, under Governor Andrew Johnson, and general order "No 1" from his office reads:

In order to prevent confusion in adjusting the future claims of the Tennesseans in the service of the United States, as well as to remove a shade of misunderstanding at the Adjutant General's office in Washington, it is ordered that the regiments from Tennessee be designated as follows, to wit:

1st Tennessee Infantry, Col. Byrd, late 1st East Tennessee.
2d Tennessee Infantry, Col. Carter, late 2d East Tennessee.
3d Tennessee Infantry, Col. Cross, late 3d East Tennessee.
4th Tennessee Infantry, Col. Stover, late 4th East Tennessee.
5th Tennessee Infantry, Col. Shelby, late 5th East Tennessee.
6th Tennessee infantry, Col. Cooper, late 6th East Tennessee.
7th Tennessee Infantry, Col. Cliff, late 7th East Tennessee.
8th Tennessee Infantry, Col. Reese, late 8th East Tennessee.
9th Tennessee infantry, Col Rogers, late 1st Middle Tennessee.
10th Tennessee Infantry, Col. Gillem, late 1st West Tennessee.
1st Tennessee cavalry, Col. Johnson, late 1st East Tennessee.
2d Tennessee cavalry, Col. Ray, late 2d East Tennessee.
3d Tennessee cavalry, Col. Perkins, late 3d East Tennessee.
4th Tennessee cavalry, Major Stevens, late 4th East Tennessee.
5th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Stokes, late 1st Middle Tennessee.
6th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Hurst, late 1st West Tennessee.
7th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Hawkins, late 2d West Tennessee.
8th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Strickland.
9th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Parsons.
10th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Bridges.

With twenty regiments of loyalists becoming refugees from their own State to volunteer in the service of the nation, Tennessee will maintain in this struggle, as she has in the past, her right to the proud title of "volunteer State." Is it not time that the redemption of her soil should be made complete by the liberation of long suffering East Tennessee?

A LUMINARY ECLIPSED.

It is said that the young man by the name of Lynch (who we regret to say came to this city from some country telegraph office in Northern Ohio) has been remanded from his position as censor of the American press to his original and better understood duty of pulling off the workmen engaged in erecting military telegraph lines. At any rate the traces of this stupidity in the censorship have not been visible during the past week.

The last two specimens of his handicraft as displayed on your dispatches were the following:

Not a night ago one of your dispatches mentioned the fact that a boy engaged in carrying telegrams to the War Department, had been detected in opening them and conveying the contents to the rebel authorities, and that his brother, an officer in the rebel service. Young Mr. Lynch mutilated this dispatch, which contained a simple statement of a notorious fact, by striking out the words "to the War Department," and so virtually throwing the blame on the American Telegraph Company for having a spy in its employ.

Then, again, one of your dispatches about the same time, stating that several members of the Cabinet still urged Gen. Butler's appointment to the command in New York, and that Secretary Seward, and simply adding that he would not be appointed. The young man, who pays the telegraph workmen, changed "Seward" to "several" members of the Cabinet, thus making the dispatch a lie.

Mr. Lynch must not be deprived of his last laurels—interpolating that petty lie to save Seward may be set down as his closing achievement.

PERSONAL.

The eastern newspapers are still at work marrying Miss Kate Chase. It is now announced that Secretary's present visit to Boston is indorsed by the marriage, and yesterday's Evening *Republican* gave the following additional gossip on the same subject: "a friend of ours, lately in New York, got a sight of the proud but half finished escutcheon of the Right Honorable ring ordered by Senator Sprague for his intended bride, Miss Kate Chase. It is a diamond solitaire set in enamel and not exactly to our taste as beautiful as it is tasteful ornament, worthy of the beautiful young lady who is the happy possessor of the token."

FROM VICKSBURG.

Uncle Sam's Property—Officers' Headquarters—Secesh Female After Brandy—Incidents of the Siege—Cotton Speculators, &c.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
VICKSBURG, July 25, 1863.

A little incident to-day brought forcibly to my mind the fact that Uncle Sam is in earnest in this war. Desiring a room in the central part of the city, and seeing one that suited me, I made application for it to the owner, a very gentlemanly looking physician, and he told me there was nothing to say in the matter! By the terms of the Confiscation act, a fine block of buildings, worth perhaps twenty or thirty thousand dollars, was taken from him, and thus the earnings of a lifetime were dashed from his grasp when he thought he held them most securely. And this is only a single example. All these fine rows of business structure, all those fine residences—and there are hundreds of the latter, built in every style of taste and elegance—belonging, almost without exception, to Uncle Sam. I have been making an estimate, and find that on one street alone—Washington street—the property belonging to Uncle Sam will be about $2,000,000. When the books are balanced, I rather think it will be found that the cost of the siege is well nigh cancelled by the trophies gained by the citizens.

Another item to be noted in this connection, is the fact that all the iron and a good portion of the lead fired into the city will be saved. The latter will be gathered up all the pieces of shell and all the solid shot we fired, intending to use them when their own missiles gave out, or to cast them over. Of course, all this will be done for the Government's benefit. There is also a very large amount of lead in the cotton-bales on the fortifications, which will be fished out by our sharpshooters. Thus it will be seen that the trade of both iron or lead that Gen. Grant threw into this rebellious city, was not all given away.

The most magnificent residences in the city are occupied by our Generals for their headquarters. The one chosen by Gen. Grant is at the foot of Washington street, situated upon a high bluff, and while there, such is the fierce almost constantly stirring, one forgets the region he is in, and imagines himself back in the North. The place occupied by Gen. Logan (in his absence by Gen. Smith) as Governor of the city, is one of the most elaborately decorated residences I ever saw. The ground-work and all the woodwork of the late Dr. Egan, on the West Side in Chicago. I am sure the loyal people of the North will not blame the officers of this army for enjoying, for a brief season, some of the *dignities* in the deserted homes of the rebel lords.

The strictest regulations are still in force in regard to drinking. Not a thimbleful of anything that can intoxicate is to be had, except through the Medical Department. All sorts of shifts and contrivances are resorted to for the purpose of obtaining it, even the professional directors of corps to purchase liquor, especially among officers, who generally manage to get their supplies of "commissary" sick or well. But the poor secesh, shrunken in body and sunken in spirit, and not understanding the pulling of the ropes, suffer terribly in being deprived of this, one of the elements of the Confederacy. Oh, if I had the heart of a Copperhead, that heart would be often, very often, torn and lacerated by the sufferings of the proud but half finished escuch of the higher grades. Not long since, a lady of one of the very first families, asked me to intercede to get her permission to buy a quart of brandy, prefacing her request by the assertion that she never made a bed nor cooked a meal of victuals in all her life, that her "servants" had all left her, and she headed everything by her own hand in doing her own work, which she was now obliged to do. I put her in the way of getting what she wanted, and as she left me with two bottles in her hand, I could but think of the mutability of earthly grandeur, and the means of sustaining Southern courage under adversity.

Subsisting here, for citizens from the North, is very precarious business, as is also the procuring of shelter. There is not a hotel open in the town, and thus far but very poor excuses for boarding houses. If I did not think fifty parties at least would follow the recommendation, and thus overdo the business, I would recommend a few enterprising board ing house keepers to come down here.

Speculators are constantly coming up their line of steamers, and keeping a wide berth at present. I saw the original Dick Robinson, of Kentucky, in limbo at the Provost Marshal's office to-night—cotton on the brain. And those parties who have permits from the Treasury Department to trade, had better wait until then. Grant is ready to add his protection to any honest trade, but will crush the earliest things in the world for a cotton speculator to get into difficulty here at this time. As to other articles, they all pay, and stocks are always salable. Uncle Sam will be about $2,000,000. When the books are balanced, I rather think it will be found that the cost of the siege is well nigh cancelled by the trophies gained by the citizens.

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☞ The New York *Express* establishment has been placed in the hands of a receiver; one of its editors and proprietors (Mr. Clark) being utterly and irrepressibly dissatisfied with its disloyal tone and attitude, and insisting on a partition of interests.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The first elicit declaration of what is termed the "Monroe doctrine," was made by President Monroe in his annual message of 1823. At the time the allied powers of Europe were proposing to aid Spain in reconquering her South American colonies, and Mr. Canning had announced himself as one of his powers and expectation of selling the one-eighth of a gold mine for two millions of dollars. Mr. Monroe's message was the first step which we (England) took in opposition to the hostile enterprise on the part of European powers against Spanish America." Taking advantage of this communication, and of the amicable arrangement of the respective rights and interests of Russia and the United States on the North west coast of the Continent, President Monroe in his annual message, asserted, "as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any foreign powers." And after declaring that the United States would never take a part in the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, he went on to say, "With the governments who have declared their's are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America.

This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments; and to the defence of our own, which has been achieved at the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political sympathy to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace or happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brothers, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."

Morgan and Peace—How the Richmond Enquirer Looks at it.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 16th has the following:

"Meanwhile, Morgan, with his four or five thousand riders, is sweeping over Indiana and Ohio, tearing up railroads, burning bridges, tearing up rail roads, and making the Yankees of those parts feel something of the stern realities of war upon their own soil. He has already avenged through every Yankee hamlet the burning of a letter mail, as far as Piketown, on the Scioto, on his way back to Western Virginia. Troops are gathering in great speed on his rear, to be sure, but they are not on the front, which he will not take; so that we trust he will soon be again within our lines loaded with his spoils. This bold raid is at this moment the only serious aggressive operation of the war. Lee is resting. It is the only real movement we are making now, to a reduction of peace; for, we repeat, peace must be conquered on the enemy's ground, as it will not come at all."

The *Enquirer's* hopes for the restoration of peace must be very small by this time. It may, however, have occurred to it that "peace may be conquered on the enemy's ground" by the North.

THE DRAFT IN DANSVILLE, N. Y.

—Among the conscripts at Dansville, N. Y., James G. Clark, poet and vocalist, who has hitherto made many palpable hits on the popular refrain "Three Hundred Thousand More," is just now "Coming Father Abraham, *Three Hundred Dollars* strong." The Dansville Home (prater-cure) is creditably represented in the person of Dr. T. W. Hurd, "one of the Treatment." "Water cure" said I, "did you want Pemberton to surrender?" "Yes," said he, "half the country have become the last two months, and I am not to be an exception." Then he began to stutter and stammer, and the color came in the back on the side of the street, and had hold of his mother's head, when the deadly missile came crashing up the street and this severed the two, but injuring the rebel. [L. WALDO.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

State Taxes for 1862—Illinois Killed and Wounded at Liberty Gap—Appointments and Promotions.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
SPRINGFIELD, July 30th, 1863.

STATE TAXES FOR 1863.

The Auditor of State has just forwarded to the County Clerks throughout the State, the following important circular, which explains itself. By it, it will be seen that the taxes for the year will be at the rate of seventy-seven cents on the hundred dollars:

SIR:—The operation of the Act of February 20, 1861, entitled "An Act to

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1st,

SEVEN SISTERS!

Or, THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY

Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH,

BY TWENTY YOUNG LADIES.

THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

46 and 48 Dearborn street,

HOLD REGULAR SALES

Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c.

Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at their Salesrooms ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

AT 10 A. M. PROMPT,

And at private sale throughout the week.

By GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

54 LAKE STREET.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, ... S. NICKERSON.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.

Government Sale

OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES,

MULES AND BROOD MARES,

At St. Louis, Mo.,

Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July 20th, at 9 o'clock,

AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MARKET,

Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.

Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured

HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

By order of Edmund Waerpel, Captain and A. Q. M.

E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

STEAM SAW MILL

AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction on the

7th day of August, 1863,

At 10 o'clock A. M., the Steam Saw Mill known as

"Morgan's Mill,"

With Ten Acres of Land, a good Barn, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, &c. ... Michigan Central Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.

... W. W. HIGGINS, Commissioner.

Michigan City, Ind., July 7, 1863.

GREAT SALE

—OF—

PINE TIMBER LANDS.

THE ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY

Will offer at Public Auction,

IN THE CITY OF DETROIT,

On the Second Day of September next,

525,000

Acres of Pine Timbered Lands,

LYING IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Which were selected with great care nearly ten years since. ...

For the purpose of the sale, the lands have been arranged into a large number of groups, with a minimum price affixed upon each group at an average of about $5 per acre ...

The stock of the Company will be received at par in payment of purchases made at the sale to an amount equal to 90 per cent. of the whole purchase money; the remainder—10 per cent.—to be paid in cash.

Catalogues with full particulars, accompanied with maps, can be obtained on application to

CYRUS WOODMAN or GEO. S. FROST, Detroit.

JNO. F. SKINNER, No. 41 City Exchange, Boston.

Hon. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, at Johnsbury, Vt.

ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Albany, N. Y.

C. & G. WOODMAN, 88 Pine street, New York City.

CHAS. E. NOBLE, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHAS. NELSON, Muskegon, Mich.

GEO. W. LAKIN, Milwaukee, Wis.

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, Chicago, Ill.

A. P. BREWER, Saginaw, Mich.

GEO. S. FROST, Land Agent, Griswold street, Detroit.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM MORTGAGES AND TOWN BONDS. ... [illegible]

SMOKED HAMS.—In quantities ... HENRY MILWARD & CO., Brokers, 15 LASALLE STREET.

CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND ...

NIGHT SCAVENGER.— ...

... Remedy of New ...

HILLIARD.—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office ... Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. ...

LYON'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

The most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty ... DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

... CONSUMPTION ... DYSPEPSIA ... UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

Army Sutlers and the Public.

... 100 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, J. H. REED & CO., Agents, 146 Lake street, Chicago.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. ... Address DR. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 3851.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. STAFFORD, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. ... PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG ...

DOCTOR BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,

Can be consulted at his office, 175 South Clark street ...

GUIDE TO HEALTH.

PERFECT CURE WARRANTED.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, No. 96, corner of Randolph and Clark sts. ...

WILSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE TOILET ...

NO MORTAL EYE

NO DESTRUCTIVE INGREDIENT, ... J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House ...

DR. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT.

129 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. ... WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ... 81 Barclay street, New York.

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL

... Dr. Hunter is the only ... Office 81 Monroe street, ... Chicago, Illinois.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN ... NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Kings County, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given ... Administrator.

L. JOHNSON,

DEALER IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

Office and Yard on South Clark St.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at

22 LASALLE STREET.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President. EDW. E. BRAINTED, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:—E. Aiken, Benj. F. Hutchinson, John B. Sherman, Sam'l M. Nickerson, Samuel D. Howard, Tracy J. Bronson, W. Alberton.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Lake and Clark streets.

A general banking business transacted.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in New York, Liverpool, ... SIDNEY & CRAWFORD, 64 Peter street, Montreal.

REFERENCES—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.

52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 to 8 P. M. on Tuesday and Saturday.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

Six per cent. Interest on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

President—S. H. FLEETWOOD.

Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY.

Vice-Pres't—F. M. WESTFALL. Cashier—SIDNEY MYERS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS. ...

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 29th day of May, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,

Successors to J. W. DREXEL & Co.,

43 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO,

Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.

READ, DREXEL & CO., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago.

The Stockholders of this institution having contributed and paid in

NEW CASH CAPITAL,

THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents, in all needed transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established:

1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.

2. A Savings and Trust Department.

The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be impaired by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Commission Merchants.

McALLISTER, HALL & LIVERMORE

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

226 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3871.

WANTED—300,000 lbs. of Wool, on Eastern orders. Superior White Winter and Spring Wheat Flour for City Trade.

VAN WAGENEN & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

208 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place.

BATES, STONE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

219 South Water street, Chicago.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

226 South Water street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill. Advances made on consignments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 198 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) Chicago, Illinois.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

106 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

WALKER & THOMAS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Room 3, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5842.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Lasalle street, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5888. Exchange on St. Louis Wanted.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO.,

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REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do.

Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD & CO., 15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING FORAGE

OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, CHICAGO, ILL., July 29, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, the 8th DAY OF AUGUST 1863, at 12 O'CLOCK M., OF THAT DAY for furnishing and delivering at the Government Corral, near Ullich's Hotel on State Street, in the City of Chicago ...

J. A. POTTER, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army, Chicago, Ills.

2,000 CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 21, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until ... for the delivering of Two Thousand Cavalry Horses at Pittsburgh, Pa. ...

RECEPTION.

Lot No. 1, 250 horses on or before the 7th day of August, 1863.

Lot No. 2, 250 horses on or before the 13th day of August, 1863.

Lot No. 3, 250 horses on or before the 17th day of August, 1863.

Lot No. 4, 250 horses on or before the 20th day of August, 1863.

Lot No. 5, 250 horses on or before the 24th day of August, 1863.

Lot No. 6, 250 horses on or before the 28th day of August, 1863.

INSPECTION.

GUARANTEE.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

The Details of the Capture of John Morgan.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 29th ult.]

Between the telegraph and our correspondents the readers of the Commercial have been thoroughly informed of the movements of John Morgan since he crossed the Ohio River at Brandenburg, and the efforts made to overhaul and capture him. The concluding scenes of this extraordinary episode in the war have not, however, been accurately and fully stated, and we give them as fully as possible from the oral narration of Major George W. Rue, of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, who was the immediate cause of Morgan's surrender. In doing so, we omit what took place at other points and under other officers, because their movements have been duly chronicled and published.

At midnight on the 23d inst., Major Rue, commanding detachments of the 9th and 11th Kentucky and 8th Michigan, in all about 400 men, made up, with the exception of the detachment of the 11th Kentucky, of men who had given out in the mad race after Morgan through Southern Indiana and Ohio, left this city by cars for Steubenville. The men had been refreshed by rest, and were provided with fresh horses. Major Rue proceeded under direct orders from Major Gen. Burnside. On the evening of the 24th, Major Rue's command arrived at Bellair, and from thence proceeded to Shanghai. Morgan was then at Richmond, eleven miles west of Steubenville, closely pursued by Major Way, 9th Michigan, of Gen. Shackelford's command. Maj. Rue unloaded his men in two hours, and moved forward to Knoxville, Jefferson county, and on the direct road northward to New Lisbon, Columbiana county. In the meantime Morgan had moved in a northeast direction, and taken a road which, like that on which Maj. Rue was moving, would lead him to the same point, New Lisbon. As sporting men say, Major Rue had "the inside track." Crossing the New Philadelphia Railroad, through Adamsville, and other small post towns in the southern part of Columbiana county, Major Rue pushed rapidly forward, and on Sunday came to a point within four or five miles of New Lisbon. At this time Morgan had turned eastward, and was advancing along what is known as the Beaver Creek Road, which would have led him to the river at Smith's Ferry, which is near the line of the State. The road on which Major Rue was advancing, was nearly at right angles with that on which Morgan was advancing. When almost in sight of the road Major Rue saw a cloud of dust ahead, and knew that Morgan was coming. The rebels descried the Federals almost at the same moment, and it was a race between them which should first reach the intersection of the two roads. The Major tells us he never in his life felt such a glow of excitement, and never experienced such bitter regret as when he saw Morgan pass the point ahead of him, and thought he had escaped. The Major was accompanied by a faithful guide however, one who never flinched, and knew the country like a book. It was ascertained that by taking a diagonal road there was still a chance to head off the bold Kentucky rider. Leaving thirty men to guard the road at the point where Morgan had, as he thought, passed him, Major Rue with the remainder of his command, then not more than 300 strong, put spurs to their horses. It was, as the Major describes it, a tremendous charge. The distance was a mile and a half. His horses were comparatively fresh, and Morgan's jaded and worn down. It was more exciting than a steeple-chase; and this time the Major, to his intense gratification, struck the Beaver Creek Road a "leetle ahead." Some twenty men, who first reached the coveted point with Maj. Rue, formed across the road, the others coming speedily up. The rebels saw they were caught, and checked up. Maj. Rue fully expected a fight. But a white flag came forward, and with it a demand from Morgan to surrender. Morgan thought he was dealing with the militia. Maj. Rue replied that he couldn't see it, and that, if Morgan did not surrender immediately and unconditionally he would open fire upon him.

A second flag of truce, covering Maj. Steele, again came forward, and Major Rue was requested not to open fire, as Morgan had surrendered. The Major supposed the surrender was made to him, and was not a little surprised to learn subsequently that Morgan had actually surrendered to a militia Captain, Burbridge, who was a prisoner, or apparently so, without arms or command, and with the rank and file of Morgan's own command. Of course the terms of the surrender—the officers to be paroled, and field and line officers to retain their side arms—were not worth a fig. When Major Rue advanced he was met by Morgan, who quietly said, "you have beat me this time," and rode with him through the rebel lines, the men forming on each side of the road. Morgan expressed gratification that he had been taken by a Kentuckian. Major Rue declined to decide what was to be done with the prisoners, till Gen. Shackelford came up, to whom he had dispatched couriers. In about three-quarters of an hour Gen. S. arrived and took charge of the prisoners. The surrender took place about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Gen. Morgan presented his fine horse to Major Rue. He had no sword and was permitted temporarily to retain his pistols.

Major Rue is a native of Harrodsburg, Ky. Though he had never seen Morgan before, they were raised within twenty-five miles of each other. He is a powerful man, over six feet in hight, with dark hair and beard, and complexion bronzed by constant service for twelve months, the time for which his regiment enlisted. He looks every inch the soldier. Morgan informed him that he was familiar with the country in Columbiana county, having at one time resided in that part of the State, and now having a brother-in-law living not far from New Lisbon. The Major expresses himself more gratified with having played an important part in the capture of Morgan than he could have been in the capture of any other Confederate General.

The English Dispatch on Poland.

We print below the concluding portions of Earl Russell's dispatch to Lord Napier, containing the official action of England relative to the Polish imbroglio and the famous six points:

In present circumstances it appears to her Majesty's Government that nothing less than the following outline of measures should be adopted as the basis of pacification:

1. Complete and general amnesty.

2. National representation, with powers similar to those which are fixed by the charter of the 15th (27th) November, 1815.

3. Poles to be named to public offices in such a manner as to form a distinct national administration, having the confidence of the country.

4. Full and entire liberty of conscience; repeal of the restrictions imposed on Catholic worship.

5. The Polish language recognized in the kingdom as the official language, and used as such in the administration of the law and in education.

6. The establishment of a regular and legal system of recruiting.

These six points might serve as the indications of measures to be adopted after calm and full deliberation. But it is difficult, nay, almost impossible, to create the requisite confidence, and calm, while the passions of men are becoming daily more excited, their hatreds more deadly, their determination to succeed or perish more fixed and immovable. Your lordship has sent me an extract from the St. Petersburg Gazette of the 7th (19th) of May. I could send your lordship, in return, extracts from London newspapers, giving accounts of atrocities equally horrible, committed by men acting on behalf of Russian authority. It is not for her Majesty's Government to discriminate between the real facts and the exaggerations of hostile parties. Many of the allegations of each are probably unfounded, but some must in all probability be true. How, then, are we to hope to conduct to any good end a negotiation carried on between parties thus exasperated? In an ordinary war, the successes of fleets and armies who fight with courage, but without hatred, may be balanced in a negotiation carried on in the midst of hostilities. An island more or less to be extransferred, a boundary more or less to be extended, might express the value of the latest victory or conquest. But where the object is to attain civil peace, and to induce men to live under those against whom they have fought with rancor and desperation, the case is different. The first thing to be done, therefore, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, is to establish a suspension of hostilities. This might be done in the name of humanity by a proclamation of the Emperor of Russia, without any derogation of his dignity. The Poles, of course, would not be entitled to the benefit of such an act unless they themselves refrained from hostilities of every kind during the suspension. Tranquility thus far for the moment restored, the next thing is to consult the Powers who signed the treaty of Vienna. Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Portugal must be asked to give their opinion as to the best mode of giving effect to a treaty to which they were contracting parties.

What her Majesty's Government propose, therefore, consist in these three propositions:

1. The adoption of the six points enumerated as basis of negotiation.

2. A provisional suspension of arms to be proclaimed by the Emperor of Russia.

3. A conference of the eight Powers who signed the treaty of Vienna.

Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this dispatch to Prince Gortschakoff.

RUSSELL.

The Capture of Jeff. Davis' Correspondence.

The private papers and correspondence of Jeff. Davis, captured near Jackson, Mississippi, as we announced yesterday, promise some very interesting and important revelations. It appears that a negro disclosed to one of our foraging parties the place where Jeff. Davis' library was hidden. The party proceeded to the house and found several thousand volumes of books and several bushel of letters and political papers from distinguished personages North and South. Poor Pierce, who seems to be in every difficulty, was represented by a gold-headed cane, which he gave to Jeff. Davis some time ago. Poor Pierce of "the Missouri Compromise—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the source of all our woes—and it is very likely that a few of his letters will be found in this choice collection. We doubt if Buchanan ever wrote much to Davis; for however really liked the arch rebel. All of the letters which can be seasonably published ought to be published immediately for the instruction of the loyal people and the discomfiture of the Copperheads. It will be a rare treat to see who have written themselves down secessionists, and this correspondence will greatly aid us in "making history."—N. Y. Herald, 28th inst.

A Thieving Army Surgeon Come to Grief.

[From the Mt. Carroll (Ill.) Mirror.]

One Dr. Howe, of Fair Haven, Carroll Co., who for some time has been in the Hospital Department at Memphis, in charge of hospital and commissary stores, is likely to come to grief for his thieving propensities.

For some time it has been known that the Doctor was sending home all kinds of packages at every convenient opportunity. ... Provost Marshal, was apprised of the case. An officer was sent over to search the premises, and a fine haul was made, capturing costly medicines, surgical instruments, wines, bedding, some forty pairs of fine army blankets, and unlimited quantities of other Government property.

There are men who "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in;" but they are angels in comparison to those men who steal the garb of patriotism to cloak their own thieving propensities. Such scoundrels deserve hanging.

An order has been sent on for the arrest of this sweet, patriotic Dr. Howe. He will probably be court-martialed, and sent to the Penitentiary.

James Monroe on the Power of the General Government to Draft.

The disasters that attended our arms in 1813 and 1814 rendered it necessary to adopt other measures to form a new army, and President Madison recommended to Congress in his message that entire dependence on the militia be discarded, that the regular army be be filled up, and 100,000 men be raised by a draft to be ordered by the general Government. Then, as now, it was urged that the regular army could be filled only by voluntary enlistments, and that the Government had no power to draft. This position was met by Secretary of State Monroe as follows:

Congress has a right, by the Constitution, to raise regular armies, and no restraint is imposed in the exercise of it, except in the provisions which are intended to guard against the abuse of power, with none of which does this plan interfere. It would be absurd to suppose that Congress could not carry this power into effect otherwise than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals. It might happen that an army could not be raised in that mode, whence the power would have been granted in vain.

The safety of the State might depend on such an army. The idea that the United States cannot raise a regular army in any other mode than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals is believed to be repugnant to the uniform construction of all grants of power, and equally so to the first principles and leading objects of the Federal compact. An unqualified grant of power gives the means necessary to carry it into effect. This is an universal maxim which admits of no exception. Equally true is it that the conservation of the State is a duty paramount to all others. The commonwealth has a right to the service of all its citizens, or rather the citizens composing the commonwealth have a right, collectively and individually, to the service of each other to repel any danger which may be menaced. The manner in which the service is to be apportioned among the citizens, and rendered by them, are objects of legislation. All that is to be dreaded in such case is the abuse of power, and happily our Constitution has provided ample security against that evil.

But it is said by drawing the men from the militia service into the regular army, and putting them under regular officers, you violate a principle of the Constitution, which provides that the militia shall be commanded by their own officers. If this was the fact, the conclusion would follow. But such is not the fact. The men are not drawn from the militia, but from the population of the country; when they enlist voluntarily, it is not as militia men they act, but as citizens. If they are drafted, it must be in the same sense. In both instances they are enrolled in the militia corps, but that, as is presumed, cannot prevent the voluntary act in the one instance, or the compulsion in the other. The whole population of the United States, within certain ages, belong to these corps. If the United States could not form regular armies from them, they could raise none at all.

This argument is perfectly conclusive as to the power of the Government in the premises.

The early conclusion of peace rendered it unnecessary to order the draft; but if it had been done it would not have been through the Governors, for several of them stood in a position of avowed hostility to the war, and adopted every means to embarrass its vigorous prosecution.—Albany Evening Journal.

Horrible Tragedy in California—Parents Destroy their Child and Commit Suicide.

A horrible tragedy occurred in San Francisco on the 2d instant, resulting in the death of Dr. George W. Beers with his wife and child, a little girl ten years of age. Beers and his family occupied rooms on the corner of Stockton and Geary street, and the place having been unusually quiet during the day, the land lady called about 7 o'clock in the evening, when she was shocked at finding the parents lying dead in the front, and the little girl in an adjoining room.

Upon making an examination, it would appear that the parents, having resolved upon the suicide, had administered strychnine to their child, and the mother, either at the same time or subsequently, took a similar dose of the poison. From investigation, it was also apparent that the father, to end the sufferings of his child, or to stifle her cries, had taken an iron weight, usually attached to window pulleys, and fractured her skull; it was also apparent that the same instrument had been used in putting an end to the wife's sufferings, there being similar marks about her head, and the pillow being saturated with blood.

The husband and father then disposing himself upon the bed with his wife, having previously arranged a bucket at the bedside, with an instrument from his pocket surgical case, severed the artery at the wrist of his right arm, and holding it over the vessel placed at the bedside, literally bled to death, the ordinary sized bucket being nearly filled.

The last heard from these parties, by the other occupants of the house, was about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. As they lived rather secluded, maintaining but little intercourse with others, and their room never being open to receive visitors before a late hour in the afternoon, but little was thought of its quiet condition, until the discovery was made in the manner mentioned.

It is said that mortification at his ill success in three lectures which he had advertised, combined with evident want and destitution, was the exciting cause of this horrible act.

Trouble Among Conscripts in Connecticut.

[From the New Haven Journal, July 27.]

There are about 150 drafted men and substitutes now in the conscript camp at Grape Vine Point—and on Saturday evening an attempt was made by a number of the substitutes who had received their money, to run away and leave Uncle Sam so much "out." There was at the time—it was early in the evening—but a single guard, instead of a double guard, as is usual, and a rush was made of about ten or fifteen, who were fired on, and all compelled to return to quarters except seven as we understand, who at the time escaped, and two of whom we hear have since been retaken. They attempted to swim across. It is hard to tell whether one or two of those who have not been found were hit with bullets or not; but one man whose descriptive list that was sent over to the hospital, does not agree at all with his statements to the Surgeons there, was badly wounded—a ball passing through his breast, and shattering his left arm, so that amputation above the elbow had to be performed yesterday morning, which was done by Dr. Lindsley, assisted by Dr. Townsend and other Surgeons. A letter was found in the camp written to some woman, in which the writer states that he had already made something, and expected, by selling himself times enough, to clear at least $3,000 by his operations. During the disturbance some one threw a brick at the guard from a window, and fifteen shots were instantly fired into the building, but, so far as we can find, without any fatal effect. We have no doubt many who offer themselves as substitutes, do so with a deliberate intention to take the money and cheat the Government; but that game seems about played out. The party who got so handsomely punished called himself John McCarten, or Johnson, and he came from Toronto, C. W. He is about twenty-five years old. We have been told ... of the kind was made on ... the guard shot the thief.

One Negro ...

[From the Washington ... ult.]

Yesterday afternoon ... Baker was coming to the city from Prince George county, with a detachment of his rangers, he met Mr. T. Baker Edelin, of the above mentioned county, with seven negroes in a cart. The grown up negroes were securely tied, and even the woman with an infant at the breast had one hand tightly fastened to the cart. The Colonel at once made inquiry as to the ownership of the "chattels," when Mr. Edelin declared that he was the happy individual, and at the same instant exhibited a paper signed by Walter S. Coxe, esq., of this city, Commissioner for the return of fugitive slaves giving Mr. E. permission to take six slaves, and describing them.

The quick eye of Colonel Baker at once detected the discrepancy between the warrant and the number of negroes in the cart. He had one negro too many.

Mr. Edelin was consequently informed that the circumstances indicated that he had kidnapped a negro, and would be required to return to Washington. The negroes were brought back to the city, and Edelin was taken charge of by Captain Todd.

It appears that this party of negroes were arrested when they first came to the city by James Fitzpatrick, who was committed to prison some days since for kidnapping a negro and running him off to Baltimore. Fitzpatrick locked Edelin's negroes up in an old stable before he had seen Edelin or knew who he was. His object was to find an owner and recover a handsome reward.

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte street, Bedford Square, London, England, for the week ending 18th of July, 1863:

Edward Ely, Peoria, Ill.
John D. Locke and family, New York.
Wm. Selleo, wife and daughter, Cincinati, O.
S. Morris Locke, San Francisco, Cal.
J. P. Steiner and family, Philadelphia.
W. L. Smith, New York.
E. O. Fuguet, Philadelphia.
W. Fuguet, Philadelphia.
C. Charles Bailey, Pittsfield, Mass.
Wm. L. Skidmore, New York.
Rev. David Irving, New Jersey.
Thomas Marshall, Pittsburgh.
Albert E. Kittredge, Boston, Mass.
H. S. Carpenter, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hammond C. Billings, Boston, Mass.
Rev. F. S. Wiley and wife, New York.

Vessels Destroyed by the British-Rebel Pirates.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

The Ship Red Gauntlet, of Boston, burned by the Florida, was insured in this city as follows:

Manufacturers'	$28,000	Alliance	$20,000
Washington	10,000	Equitable	1,000
Total			$41,000

The Boston bark Good Hope, burned by the Alabama, with her cargo and freight was partially insured, as follows:

Equitable Safety	$20,000	China Mutual	$15,000
American	15,000	Manufacturers'	11,000
Alliance Mutual	10,000		
Total			$71,000

Insurance.

THE WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1863	$300,732.85
Liabilities, (cost to reinsure, &c.)	59,407.06
Surplus	$141,615.47

This Company offers MORE ADVANTAGES to the insured than any other Company in the country.

Permanent Capital Stock of $125,000

Policy Holders Receive all the Profits.

STOCKHOLDERS RECEIVE NO OTHER DIVIDENDS THAN THE LEGAL INTEREST EARNED BY THEIR STOCK.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS ONCE CREDITED ARE NEVER FORFEITED.

GREATEST POSSIBLE LIBERALITY IN ASSISTING PARTIES TO KEEP UP THEIR POLICIES IN FORCE.

NO OTHER COMPANY

LIBERALITY AND PROMPTITUDE IN SETTLING CLAIMS.

ACTIVE Agents wanted throughout Illinois.

J. FARMER, General Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863,

$9,225,119.78.

D. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 6 Clark st., Chicago.

Medicinal.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public ...

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. ...

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE ...

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy ...

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous ...

SPRAINS ...

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS ... CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

GREENBACKS are GOOD,

BUT

ROBACK'S are BETTER

Stomach Bitters.

Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.

Roback's Bitters.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.

Roback's Bitters.

They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

Roback's Bitters.

Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

Roback's Bitters.

A wineglassful before each meal will remove fatigue and all liver diseases.

Roback's Bitters.

They are better than all Pills, Powders and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

Roback's Bitters.

They can be taken without regard to diet. Alas ap petites they have no equal.

Roback's Bitters.

They are prepared by an old and skilful physician, from well known vegetable remedies.

Roback's Bitters.

When they known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

Roback's Bitters.

Try one bottle, and you will always use them and recommend them to others.

Roback's Bitters.

Sold at wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. BOERHOLD WRIGHT & FRENCH. At retail by BLISS & SHARP, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, M. JEROME, JOS. WILLARD, WM. H. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent.

Office 24 & 26 Market st., Lind's Block.

Sewing Machines.

The Florence Sewing Machine

MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot.

... SENDELL, MAHLA & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, ...

AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing, and circulars, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO

Post Office Drawer 6121, Chicago, Ill. Salesroom 124 Lake street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

—In the drawing of July 14th 1863, No. 26 973 drew $100,000; No. 9 946 drew $50,000; No. 13,176 drew $25,000 ... TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall Street, New York.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Charleston Courier makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalization and culture of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which ... to our unhappy difficulties was ... in Northern homes, was owing to the amount of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of its principal ingredients.—"In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whenever he felt himself from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared. We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake, through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know." * * * *

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond Whig for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne," but we can assure "Our Government" that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secret agents," North or South. There is probably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want.

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

CALISAYA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, Etc.

CASCARILLA BARK.—For Diarrhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION.—For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN.—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, Etc.

ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snake-root, etc.

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter, and they know it:

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE

Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.

Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.

Flatulency and Indigestion.

Nervous Affections.

Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.

Pain over the Eyes.

Mental Despondency.

Prostration, Great Weakness.

Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant, free digestion, good appetite and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores, Etc.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel-plate label, with our private government stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the useful Arts. Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

Superior to any

Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Its Combination. Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

BOOT & SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Jewelers. JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather,

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

Families. IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT

Extant, that is a sure thing for mending

A Liquid. FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY,

And articles of Household use.

Remember. REMEMBER

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 lbs.

Finis. HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street Chicago Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

... Lake street, four Stores on South Water street, three Stores on Franklin street, near Lake, forty Lots in one block near Union Park ... Also, other valuable property. Inquire of S. B. HAYES, No. 3 Court House.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.

200,000 acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—improved and unimproved—for sale. Pamphlet minutely describing same, furnished. ... W. J. BARNEY, office No. 8, over 122 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3887.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate ... rich soil, produces large crops, twenty acre tracts, at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years ... Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information, will be sent free.

Financial.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY. Chicago, July 27th, 1863. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of 3½ per cent. (less Government tax) on the preferred stock, and a dividend of 2½ per cent. (free of Government tax) on the common stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company on and after August 10th, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, 54 William street, N. Y.

The Transfer Books will be closed on August 1st, and re-opened on August 12th, 1863, and the Dividend will be payable only to the Stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New York, on August 10th.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 2 Westminster street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 19th, 1863.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies of Pennsylvania again offer to the public their choice family coals as follows in

LUMP,

LARGE EGG,

SMALL EGG,

RANGE,

CHESNUT

AND NUT.

Mining their own coal exclusively, can furnish consumers or dealers at the lowest market prices.

Offices 202 East Madison street, 129 South Market street, and 250 South Clark street, foot of Liberty. Post Office Drawer 6157. ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie and other Coals on hand. Also choice brands of Pig Iron.

R. LAW

THE ATTENTION OF MANUFACTURERS OF

SORGHUM SYRUP

Is directed to our

Bisulphite of Soda,

A cheap article, indispensable in the manufacture of Syrup from the Sorghum and Imphee Canes.

This preparation prevents the souring of the juice, has great BLEACHING PROPERTIES, and improves the color of the Syrup. It is also a superior clarifying agent, aiding in the removal of gummy matter and green taste. Packed in barrels and half barrels. We will send circulars explaining the modus operandi. Parties wishing to order will please apply or write to SENDELL, MAHLA & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 57 West Water street, near Madison street Bridge, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at

44 SOUTH MONROE STREET.

Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms 50 cents. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JUST RECEIVED AT JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.'S, No. 44 Lake street,

The celebrated "JOSLYN ARMY PISTOL," for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease

OF THE

Stomach, Liver & Bowels.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittant Fever; Fortifies the System against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels;

Steadies the Nerves, and tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness.

Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the System or produced by Special Causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants. ...

In districts infested with FEVER AND AGUE, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistible as a remedy ...

HEAD AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how," you ask.
We answer, "Tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain,
The LIVER keep in active play,
And REGULATE, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime,
By constant care with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the SPIRITS, too,
"How," you inquire, "can this be done,
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground
If sedentary toil you ply,
NATURE YOU MUST ASSIST—OR DIE—
For when debarred from exercise,
FOR ARTIFICIAL AID she cries,
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to PREVENT;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the UNPREPARED,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
THEY are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work-rooms and factories, and the baneful influences of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow, constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to PREVENT alone, but CURE.

In DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, CONSTITUTIONAL and NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, SEASICKNESS, SPASMS, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea and land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To household lone and regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort, and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young, and middle aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York Office, No. 4½ Broadway.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A POSITIVE

AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, &c., in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. ... HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA ... one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DEPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

FARE REDUCED BY THE GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS. $5.00 LESS TO OGDENSBURGH AND TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan and through to Buffalo in three days, Toronto, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. The splendid low-pressure, first-class upper-cabin steamer

WATER WITCH—Captain Ryder,

will leave her dock, foot of South Lasalle st., Saturday, August 1st, at 7 P.M. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Office foot of S. Lasalle st.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

GEORGIA ... Capt. Grenell.
ERIN ...
VIRGINIA ...
CAROLINA ... Capt. Pearce.

The above first-class powerful British built, Iron Steamships ... will sail from New York ... every alternate FRIDAY ...

HENRY GREENEBAUM, General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first-class Passenger Steamboat

PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin,

Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 8 o'clock in the evening, for Ontonagon, Superior City, and all intermediate ports, on the following days: ...

Her dock is on River street, first above Rush street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or Railroad, apply to the following agents:

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN ALLEN, Jr., 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
S. G. CHASE, 119 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
F. J. TALLMADGE, M. & P. D. C. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES.

JNO. HEAM & CO., Erie, Pa.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
HOPKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio.
W. F. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
A. F. DUTTON, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. B. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. W. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

J. W. TUTTLE,

General Western Agent, No. 2 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1863, and with the connections ... render it in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE ...

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. ...

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct. ...

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

LIVE STOCK.

... THE PHILADELPHIA ... New York ...

Educational.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.—This Institution, located at Jacksonville, Ill., will be opened for the studies of the next College year on THURSDAY, Sept. 10th, 1863. ... JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, D. D.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. ... Pittsburg, July 7, 1863.

AURORA SEMINARY.

FALL TERM OF THE AUGUST 2nd, 1863. ... G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number Limited to Twelve.

Address E. BARBER, Lake Forest, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September next. ... R. DICKINSON.

HENRY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution will open WEDNESDAY, September 9th, under new auspices, ... Henry, Marshall county, Ill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY,

FULTON, ILLINOIS.

... For circulars address COL. D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Illinois.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day associated Mr. J. W. J. Culton as a member of our firm, the style of which, from this date, is changed to Parker, Culton & Mellen. The business of the Old firm will be settled by Parker, Mellen & Co. PARKER, MELLEN & CO.

E. S. PARKER. J. W. J. CULTON, Late of Jackson, Mich. J. G. MELLEN.

PARKER, CULTON & MELLEN,

General Commission Merchants,

197 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

... Chicago, July 28, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission Business under the firm name of ... Chicago, July 1st, 1863.

PILES! PILES!!

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Are warranted a certain cure for

FISTULA, BLIND OR BLEEDING PILES.

... For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

THE CITY.

SOLD.—On Tuesday night a bold thief stole three 5-20 bonds of $50 each, from the office of H. W. Chamberlain, 344 State street.

ERRING WOMAN'S REFUGE.—The monthly board meeting of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at the Refuge, 216 Third avenue, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OWNERS WANTED.—There are two red cows at the West side Police Station, waiting to be claimed by their proper owners. Parties having lost such animals will do well to take notice.

GOOD TIME.—The trot against time yesterday, for $300, was won by a sorrel mare owned by Mr. Cox. Time—2:48, 2:44, 2:42. The mare was subsequently purchased by Mr. Fasset, of Baltimore, for $800.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire rang last night at half past ten, for the fifth district, was in consequence of the burning of a barn, owned by Mr. Clark, and located on an alley leading out of Hinsdale street. The loss was about $75.

ARRIVAL.—It gives us pleasure to announce the arrival in our midst, of Dr. Seiffert, for many years a very successful practitioner of medicine and surgery in Milwaukee. His office is 136 South Clark street, Chicago.

IN TOWN.—Serg't Major Casey, of the 51st Illinois, will return to his regiment in about ten days. Any small parcels or letters left with Ross & Haag, North Clark street, previous to his return, will be taken.

EXAMINATION OF MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS.—There will be an examination of female teachers on Saturday, Aug. 8, and of male teachers on Monday, Aug. 10, at the office of the Board of Education, No. 76 Lasalle street, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

HOW TO COOL OFF.—Yesterday the weather was oppressively warm. To-day you can take the half fare excursion train on the Milwaukee Railroad, at 10:50, and spend a few hours in the cool shady groves along the lake, and return in the evening. The bathing ordinance is not in force in the country.

HORSE THIEVES HELD.—The two Germans—Gerst and Faust—mentioned yesterday as having stolen a horse from H. M. Wells, at Vernon, Lake county, had an examination yesterday at the Police Court, and were held to bail—the former $800, the latter $500—for their appearance at the Recorder's Court.

TILL TAPPING.—Mike McCarthy, a lad of fourteen years, who has been employed in [illegible]'s grocery store, corner of Jefferson and Carroll streets, took $14 25 from the money drawer without leave, and was examined before Justice McDonnell yesterday. He plead guilty to the charge, and will be sent to the Reform School this morning.

PAY YOUR POSTAGE.—We are requested to call the attention of business men in Chicago to the fact, that in communications and packages sent by mail to the U. S. Surveyor's Office at Quincy, they often pay less than the postage required by law, leaving the deficiency to be collected at the other end. So grievous has this tax become to the Surveyor that he gives public notice that he shall take no letters from the Post Office upon which postage is "due."

THE GREAT THANKSGIVING DAY.—It is hoped that our city and country pastors will not fail to notify from their pulpits on the coming Sabbath, that a thank-offering will be taken up on Thursday, August 6th, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. As a lady asked a gaping crowd around a fainting soldier, "How much are you sorry? I'm sorry five dollars"—so we would say, "How much are you grateful?" We trust the answer may be thousands.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Owen Lovejoy and daughter are among the guests at the Tremont House.

Col. C. T. Hotchkiss, of the 89th Illinois, railroad regiment, arrived in Chicago yesterday. The regiment is to be mounted, and Col. Hotchkiss, with a detail of officers and men, has been ordered to repair hither for the purpose of procuring horses and equipments.

EXCURSION.—The Sabbath Schools connected with the Clark street M. E. Church will have an excursion to Evanston next Tuesday. Dr. Tiffany, their former pastor, will meet them at the Grove, on the lake shore. A pleasant time is anticipated, and all are invited to attend. A special excursion train will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, promptly at 8:45 a. m. Returning, leave Evanston at 5:21 p. m. Adults tickets, 50 cents. Children's tickets, [illegible].

PICKED UP.—Yesterday afternoon, Captain Taylor, of the schooner Lewis C. Owen, while making the harbor, three miles from the light house, picked up an open row-boat, half filled with water, and oarless, in which were two boys, John Rub, eleven years old, and Chas. McAuley, nine years old. It seems the boys were playing upon the lake shore, and had jumped into the boat and pushed her off, thinking they could easily regain the shore. The frail bark, however, was caught by the current and driven out in the lake, where the boys must quickly have perished, but for their timely discovery by Capt. Taylor. The boat belonged to a man named Green, so the children say.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—This church, which has been closed for repairs during the past six weeks, will be re-opened for divine service on Sunday morning at 10 1-2 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 1-2 o'clock. The public are invited to be present. The edifice has been enlarged so that it will accommodate nearly five hundred more persons than formerly, some 50 pews having been added. The pews are all cushioned, and the aisles and chancel handsomely carpeted, while the entire interior is thoroughly renovated and greatly improved. The work has been done, at a cost of nearly $3,500, under the direct supervision of the able and energetic rector, Rev. Dr. Bishop.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.—We have received a beautiful lithograph representing scenes in the battle of Stone River and Murfreesboro, in which this splendid organization gained such glory. It is an elegant tribute to their bravery, and should be in the hands of every one whose friends are connected with the battery, or who is mindful of the municipal glory we all inherit from the fact that it was raised in Chicago, and is composed altogether of the best young men of our city. Upon the sheet is conspicuously printed the names of officers and men, with a poetical tribute by Dr. C. Alex. Garnsey, and dedicated to the Chicago Board of Trade. Our copy was obtained of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, and we presume others can find copies there also.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—Last evening a woman named Louisa Josephine Beyro, who lives at the corner of May and West Randolph streets, was arrested by Officer Clark, on the charge of stealing $95 in money from a lady residing at 335 West Randolph. It appears that Mrs. Beyro was at the house of the lady, in the afternoon, and while she was asleep, extracted the money from her bosom. On awaking, she found her money and her visitor both gone, and naturally suspecting that they were together, followed the supposed thief to her home, found the identical money in her possession, and soon after caused her arrest. The light-fingered Mrs. Beyro was lodged in the West Side Station, for the night, and will be examined to-day.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner Schmidt held an inquest yesterday upon the body of [illegible] Mackay, an Irishman fifty-three years old, who walked from the sidewalk into the river while Polk street bridge was swung open for repairs, as before related in our columns. The body was discovered and picked up by a negro early yesterday morning. Deceased lived on Harrison near Clinton street, and leaves a wife and several grown children. Verdict—accidentally drowned.

—About noon yesterday the Coroner held another inquest on the body of Augustus Anderson, a Swede twenty-one years old, who lived with his mother on Bonham near Division street, in the West Division. He dropped dead while sawing wood. The deceased was subject to epileptic fits since childhood, and it was in one of these he evidently died. Verdict accordingly.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.—A singular and interesting case was judicially examined yesterday by Commissioner P. A. Hoyne. J. B. Smith, of Ashkum, Iroquois county, Illinois, was arrested at the instance of H. B. Stevens, Postmaster at Ashkum, upon the charge of depositing a letter in the post office at that [illegible] using a United States postage stamp which had been once used, and which still bore the partially erased letters of some former postmark. The letter was deposited over a year ago, but for some reason not clearly developed at the trial, the arrest was not made until within the last two weeks. The evidence for the prosecution clearly fixed the guilt upon the defendant, but when the witnesses for the defense came upon the stand, they swore so strongly the other way that the Commissioner was in a delightful muddle, and held the case under advisement, and the defendant, meanwhile was released on bail of $1,000, to ensure his appearance when wanted. The offence is a grave one, and subjects the offender to imprisonment from two to ten years, or one thousand dollars fine, or both—at the option of the Court.

PETTY CASES.—It is astonishing what trifles are brought before the Police Court for adjustment. A sample case was up before Justice McDonnell yesterday afternoon. Mary Hosmer appeared against Mrs. Murphy, who she claimed had abused her by calling her unpleasant names, striking her with wet clothes, &c. Mrs. Murphy acknowledged this, but said it was a sort of a woman's scuffle and quarrel. As the complainant had friends at court, and the defendant had none, she was fined $3 and costs, for the want of which she and her babe, three months of age, were locked up in a cell, and will probably go to Bridewell. Had this been a woman of disreputable character, she would have been accompanied by a policeman until she could procure the money; at least this has frequently been done. Mrs. Murphy's husband is absent from the city, working for Fox & Howard.

LIBRARIES FOR SEAMEN.—The chaplain for seamen in Chicago is procuring suitable libraries, and putting them on board vessels, for the benefit of sailors. These libraries comprise about fifty volumes of well selected books, put up in a proper case, and cost, when complete, twelve dollars. The library is placed in charge of some suitable man, on a vessel on the lake, or gunboat on the river, who lends the books to the officers and crew aboard, and sees that they are returned when read. These cases of books are supplied from funds donated for the purpose by generous individuals, and collections made in Sabbath schools.

A lady has paid for one library to be put on board of a gunboat at Cairo. Will not other ladies, and gentlemen, do the same? Any who may so decide to help in this blessed work, can do so by communicating with the subscriber, at 267 Illinois street, or through the Post Office. Come, friends of the tars and gunners in our Western navy, and let a good supply of these libraries go from Chicago.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, a jobbing tailor, named John Pearson, obtained goods already prepared for making into coats, from Frank & Sons, Witkowsky, Marks, Moore, and others, amounting in all to about $200. Pearson left via Michigan Central Railroad on Thursday morning. The goods were found, boxed up, in a house occupied by an acquaintance of his, of whom it was stated at the Police Court, he had asked permission to leave the box for a few days. Upon examination, the box was found to contain the missing coat patterns, trimmings, &c.—or a portion of them. A bundle, containing a lot of the same goods was found about eleven o'clock at night, upon the door-step of the house occupied by a brother of the person with whom the box was found. Both parties claim to have no criminal knowledge of the goods, nor to have known the contents of the packages until the matter was brought to light under a search warrant, by the police. Although the parties did not prove they knew nothing of the larceny, nor that they had no connection with it, there was no positive proof that they had, and they were all discharged, and the goods delivered to the claimants.

The Chicago Bible Society.

The twenty-second annual report of the Chicago Bible Society, for the year 1862, has just come to hand. From it we obtain a full account of the operations of the Executive Committee for the past year. The work which has most fully engaged the attention of the Committee has been the supply of soldiers in the camp and in the field, and also the rebel and union paroled prisoners at Camp Douglas. They, at a Committee meeting held in March last, after an investigation made by a committee appointed for that purpose, voted that the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas be supplied with testaments to the number of 3,000 copies.

At a subsequent meeting (held in July) they voted to supply 5,000 additional copies, if so many should be needed.

The Illinois volunteers at Camp Douglas have been supplied with 14 bibles and 5,979 testaments; the rebel prisoners with 20 bibles and 5,498 testaments; and the paroled Harper's Ferry prisoners with 1,218 testaments; at a total cost of $912.90.

Bibles and testaments have been drawn from the Depository, for the supply of destitute families and others, to the number of 167 bibles, and 898 testaments, costing $146.77. Bibles and testaments were distributed gratuitously during the year, 2,266, costing $1,526.76.

The sales at the Depository, and by agents, have amounted to $1,581.40.

The number and cost of books distributed the past year, in various ways, reaches 2,396 bibles, and 20,637 testaments, valued at $3,834 42; and a total aggregate since the organization of the Society, twenty two years since, of 131,287 volumes of sacred scripture. There are now in the Depository, 1,577 bibles, and 7,201 testaments, psalms, and book of proverbs, valued at $3,832.65.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts of the Society from churches, individuals, and township societies to have been $3,438.71, from which deduct books furnished town auxiliaries, gratuitous distribution, and expenses of agents, rent of Depository, freight, and incidentals, in all, $2,727.21, will leave as the net gain for the past year $711.50.

The Soldier's Home.

A regular meeting of the Soldiers' Home Society was held yesterday at 3 o'clock, p. m. Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. J. C. Fargo, Secretary, and approved.

The report of the Committee on Collections was next in order. A donation of $55.00 was reported from Mr. J. C. Wheeler, the uncle of an invalid soldier, since deceased, in the Home. The Wabash Avenue M. E. Church contributed $100, collected last Sabbath. Children of the Berean Baptist Sunday School $10, as monthly subscription.

An offer to do job printing gratuitously, was received from Isaac A. Pool, and accepted with a vote of thanks.

The Committee on Printing the Constitution and By Laws, reported that all the work would be done gratuitously; that Messrs. Laflin would donate the paper; Rounds the printing; Wilson the binding; and Baker the engraving, to the extent of $10.

Mr. Bryan reported that the Seal of the Institution, donated by J. C. Childs, was finished, and was a handsome work of art.

A letter was read from Dr. Thomas T. Ellis, offering to attend the Home daily gratuitously. The offer was accepted, with thanks.

On motion, it was decided to appoint a male nurse for the Home, to assist the Superintendent and Matron.

Four deaths have occurred in the Home during the past week. They were all brought in when apparently at death's door, and one of them lived only ten minutes after his arrival.

A Committee consisting of Mrs. Eben Higgins, Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, and Mrs. Lamb, were appointed to choose a suitable person for a nurse.

On motion, it was decided that a book should be provided, in which should be recorded every prescription given by the physicians to patients in the Home.

The following report was made by the Superintendent: Number of arrivals, 97; departures, 85; remaining, 12; meals furnished, 269; lodgings, 65.

The resignation of Mrs. Medill, as Secretary, in consequence of her expected absence from the city, was received and accepted. Mrs. Fargo was appointed to fill the position.

The Visiting and Inspecting Committee for the ensuing week consists of Mrs. Dr. Blane, Mrs. Ball, and Mrs. Allen.

On motion, it was decided that in future the employees of the Home be paid regularly every Saturday.

On motion, Mr. Hancock, of the firm of Richmond & Hancock, was thanked for his services, and added to the Advisory Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

Special Meeting of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of Illinois.

A special meeting of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of Illinois, will be held in this city on the 11th inst. The meeting has been called by Grand Master Blair, to consider the various matters, now a subject of controversy and disagreement between several Grand Officers, and if possible, to obtain a final adjustment of them.

THE WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY.

Deed of Conveyance Bordered by U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps Costing $580.

Officers and Board of Directors.

As was indicated in our issue of yesterday morning, the sum of $300,000 was paid over at about noon by the new corporation to the old one, and the formal signing and acknowledging of the papers before Mr. P. A. Hoyne, took place. The government stamps on the deed of conveyance amounted to $580, and made a unique and handsome border to the instrument. The transfer will be made this morning, in fact, although all the legal requirements were perfected last evening. The following gentlemen comprise the Board of Directors: Jerome Beecher, John C. Haines, N. Cornish, J. R. Jones, W. H. Bradley. President and Superintendent—J. Russell Jones. Secretary and Treasurer—William H. Ovington.

For the present the West Division Company will make its offices at the spacious quarters of the Chicago City Railway Company, on State street. Of course it will be necessary to make some distinction in the tickets which are to be used by each Company within a short time. At present the old tickets will be taken as usual on the West Side lines, and any change will be made with as little inconvenience to the public as possible. Among the active promoters and stockholders of this enterprise, we may note Parnell Munson, esq., whose name was accidentally omitted from the list published heretofore. The new Company is now fairly on its way, and we cannot doubt from the well known character of the parties who are managing its affairs that it will be all our most hopeful West Siders can desire.

THE RINGGOLD PLACE MYSTERY.

Full and Complete Identification of the Remains by the Boy's Mother.

The Ringgold Place mystery, of which we gave a full account in Thursday's TRIBUNE, still excites a reasonable share of public interest. Many of our citizens have visited the remains exposed in the Supervisor's Room under the charge of the Coroner, but until yesterday no clue to their identification had been obtained. In the morning early, Mrs. Chambers, wife of John Chambers, a sailor, now living at 289 South Jefferson street, came into the room where it was deposited, and carefully examining the headless trunk, declared it the body of her long lost son.

The boy disappeared on the 22d of April, 1862, and was last seen playing in the very neighborhood in which his body was recovered. His parents and friends have sought him long and faithfully, and had even yet slight hopes that he might return again—hopes now really and effectually dissipated. The shoes, which Mrs. Chambers fully remembers, appear as now as when the boy was lost. He probably died or was killed shortly after his disappearance. It is an agonizing problem for his relatives to solve, whether he died from starvation or was murdered. The absence of the head, and the clean cut across the vertebral column, developed by a searching post mortem examination, show that it was severed with some sharp instrument, and induces a well founded suspicion of foul play. The investigation of the case is still pending, and the Coroner will spare no trouble or pains to arrive at the bottom of the mystery. No inquest will be held at present, until all hope of discovering the perpetrators of the tragedy has vanished.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

Last evening a serious stabbing affray took place in the West Division, the circumstances of which are these: In a two-story house in the rear of number 82 Halsted street, there are four families living—three German and one Irish. The tenement is owned by John Sigmund, a middle-aged German, a tailor by trade. One of the tenants is Henry Nanss, also a middle-aged German. From some cause, Sigmund has been trying to get Nanss to vacate the house, and yesterday morning notified him that he must move out by evening, without fail. This Nanss declined to do. Early in the evening the parties met in the yard, near the house, where an altercation ensued, which resulted in Nanss receiving a severe stab in the abdomen, as he alleges, at the hand of his landlord. Immediately after being stabbed, Nanss walked into the street, but there fell down. He was then carried to a drug store on Madison street, but soon after was removed to his home, and a physician was called in. Information of the affair was sent to the West Side Station, whereupon Sergeant Miller dispatched two or three policemen to arrest Sigmund. He was seized just as he was about retiring to bed, and taken to the station. The knife with which the wound was inflicted had not been found, and it is supposed that Sigmund managed to conceal it. As soon as the affray was over, a neighbor named Michael McGreary, ran into the yard, where he found Sigmund with a double-barreled, loaded gun in his hands, which he wrested from him. Nanss' wound is a dangerous one, though not necessarily fatal. Sigmund, after being arrested, denied having stabbed Nanss at all. The case will be judicially investigated to-day.

Special Meeting of the Common Council.

Pursuant to a call issued on Monday evening, the Common Council met last night, in special session, to consider Alderman Comisky's ordinance providing for the appropriation of money to raise volunteer companies in this city, to take the place of conscripts drafted into the United States service. In the absence of Mayor Sherman, Alderman Roberts was called to the chair. No sooner was the meeting opened than Ald. Comisky rose and stated that there was strong doubts in the minds of many of the Council whether under the new City charter, it would be legal to take action upon an ordinance like the one in question, at any but a *regular* meeting, in consideration of which he would move an adjournment. Ald. Conlan remarked that "those gentlemen who were so fast to call special meetings had better find out what was legal before they issued the call." The motion to adjourn was put and carried with but one dissenting voice.

The Board of Trade Excursion to Portland.

The Board of Trade excursion to Portland promises to be *the* great affair of the season, and will be participated in by a large number of the most active and prominent business men of the city.

Through the kindness of H. E Sargent, Esq., of the Michigan Central Railroad, an extra train has been provided for the occasion, and the excursion will leave this city precisely at 10:30 a. m., on Monday, instead of the evening, as heretofore announced. This will be more agreeable to all concerned, as the train will be under the special care of Mr. Sargent—who will take them through in nine hours. As the train passes dining stations at irregular hours, excursionists are advised to carry along a lunch with them.

We are also pleased to announce, through the politeness of A. Wallingford, esq., that the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, have extended the courtesies of their road to the excursionists. Parties who are desirous of returning by the Great Western Railway, either from Hamilton or Suspension Bridge, have the privilege of doing so up to the 20th of August—the Grand Trunk tickets being honored by the Great Western.

On 'Change yesterday Mr. Secretary Beatty announced the following

PROGRAMME.

The Board of Trade Excursion will leave Chicago at 10:30 a. m., on Monday, by special train on the Michigan Central Railroad, arriving at Detroit at 7:30 p. m.

Leave Detroit at 6:15 on Tuesday morning, by special train, arriving in Toronto at 3:30 p. m.

Leave Toronto at 6:30 a. m., Wednesday, arriving in Montreal at 10:30 p. m., remain over at Montreal Thursday.

Leave Montreal at 8.00 a. m., Friday, by special train, passing the White Mountains by daylight, arriving in Portland at 8.00 p. m.

National Teachers' Association.

We desire to call the attention of the friends of education in this city, to the National Teachers' Association, which will meet at Bryan Hall on Tuesday next. It promises to be the largest educational meeting ever held in the United States. It will be composed of the live, earnest educators of the country, of men and women who have made systems of education a study, and teaching a profession.

The names of such men as J. D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Schools, Boston; Thomas Hill, President of Harvard University; Henry Barnard, LL. D., of Hartford Connecticut; E. A. Sheldon, Superintendent of Schools, Oswego, New York; Hon. J. L. Pickard, State Superintendent, Wisconsin; Hon. J. M. Gregory, State Superintendent, Michigan; Prof. A. E. Grant, Louisville; and Wm. C. Crosby, Cincinnati, are a sufficient guaranty for the intellectual character of the [illegible] to which our citizens are invited.

As has been the custom in other cities, since the organization of this Association, the Board of Education and teachers propose to furnish free entertainment to all ladies from abroad in attendance. Seven or eight hundred places of entertainment are to be provided. The public have not responded to the call as was expected. Not over three hundred places have been secured. Accommodations will be wanted for two or three days. We cannot think that Chicago will be behind her sister cities of the East in hospitality to lady visitors. We trust that all who appreciate the importance of educational effort, will receive into their families, and contribute liberally of their means, for a generous reception and entertainment of, the members of this Association. We feel that the call is urgent, and earnestly request those who have not been called upon to send in their names to the Reception Committee, S. A. Briggs, S. H. White and S. F. Heywood. Post office box 3895.

R. Prindiville, Esq., and the undersigned, will call upon our citizens for aid in money and places of entertainment.

L. HAVEN,
PHILO CARPENTER,
Committee of Board of Education.

Episcopal Diocese of Illinois—Order of Services for the President's Thanksgiving Day.

The Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, has issued the following instructions to the clergy and laity:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Illinois:

DEAR BRETHREN:—I hereby set forth and appoint the following as the order of service in those Churches in the Diocese where there shall be public worship, in conformity with the proclamation of the President of the United States, setting apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, as a day for National Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer.

I would also recommend that a collection be made in each church for the sick and wounded soldiers, and the amount forwarded for appropriation by the Chicago Sanitary Commission.

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE,
Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1863.

Morning Prayer in the usual order.

Instead of the *Venite*, the Psalm or Hymn of Praise from the "Form of Prayer to be used at Sea," beginning—"If the Lord Himself had not been on our side."

Psalter. "The Fourth Selection."
First Lesson. Ezekiel xxxvii.
Second Lesson. Ephesians iv.

Immediately before the General Thanksgiving shall be said the following:

PRAYER.

O Lord God of our salvation, we bless Thy Holy Name that it hath pleased Thee to hearken to the prayers of an afflicted people, and to grant us such present help as causeth us to hope for Thy full deliverance from our miserable confusions. Which coming this day devoutly praise Thy goodness, which comforts us now after the time that thou has plagued us, and the years wherein we have suffered adversity. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy gracious favor, and multiply upon us Thy mercy, covering us with the shadow of Thy wings until this calamity be over past. Send forth Thy light and Thy truth to guide us and bring us to the fullness and unity of peace. Direct and prosper all events and counsels to preserve the Union of these States, and maintain their constitution, so that truth and justice, brotherly kindness and charity, unity and concord, may be the stability of our times, and make this nation a praise in the earth. We acknowledge our unworthiness, and the grievous sins which have provoked Thy judgment to lay us thus in a place of darkness and in the deep. But our cry hath entered Thine ear, and in our triumphs and in our sorrows we look only to Thee as the Author of strength, the Giver of victory, and the Consolation of the afflicted. May Thy goodness lead us to repentance and amendment of life, renew and increase in us a spirit of love and faithfulness, of peaceable obedience to Thy laws, and of fervent zeal for Thy Holy Faith. Guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom from on high, and let Thy Holy Spirit rule the hearts and strengthen the hands of all to whom are committed offices of trust. Subdue anger, prejudice and vain glory. Take away all ignorance, hardness of heart and contempt of Thy word, and so fetch home, blessed Lord, those who have gone out from us, that we may again become One in the goodly heritage which Thou gavest to our Fathers.

And while we rejoice, may we also be ready to weep with those who weep, and remember in sympathy those who have jeoparded their lives unto the death in the high places of the field. Most gracious Father, look in pity on all our brethren who, in this success of our arms, are sufferers in mind, body or estate. In their pains of body and distress of soul, let the comforts of Thy grace abound toward them. Relieve them effectually in their general necessities; assuaging the pain of their wounds and making all their bed in their sickness. Sanctify the sorrows of the bereaved, endue them with patience under their affliction, and with resignation to Thy blessed will.

Do, Oh Lord, for our country and for us all, what seemeth to Thee good in Thy love, and our need. Thou art a most strong tower to all who put their trust in Thee, to whom all things in Heaven and earth do bow and obey. Be now and evermore our defence, and make us know and feel that there is no other name under Heaven given to man, in whom, and through whom, we may receive salvation, but only the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Collect, Epistle and Gospel shall be as follows:

For the Collect, that appointed in the "*Form of Prayer to be used at Sea*," beginning—"O Almighty God, the sovereign commander of all the world," changing only in the fourth line the word "victory" into "*victories of our army and navy*."

The Epistle and Gospel the same as those set forth in the "Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the fruits of the Earth," viz.:

Epistle, St. James, I, 16.
Holy Gospel, St. Matt. V, 43.

NOTE.—Please forward the amount collected to the "Chicago Sanitary Commission" by Express, or in draft by mail; unless a special appropriation of it can be made to soldiers or those families from your own flock and "household of faith."

The Coroner and the Copperhead Concern.

We are requested to publish the following letter from Coroner Schmidt in relation to certain strictures appearing in the columns of the Copperhead sheet on Randolph street, upon his official conduct. Our secesh neighbor has a chronic habit of speaking ill of an officer who does his duty, and if the case were ours we would let the venomous reptile hiss until he was weary of it.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: Will you allow me to state some facts in regard to the "Strange Inquest" which forms the caption to a paragraph in the Chicago *Times* of yesterday morning?

1. The body of Mrs. Rush could not be exhumed, because it never was buried. I had sent out as early as Tuesday afternoon to prevent the burial.

2d. The attending physician, Dr. Lees, had not discovered "some external and internal injuries which produced the inflamed condition of the abdomen." On the contrary, he had stated, before the post mortem examination, given his opinion, that the inflammation of the peritoneum could hardly be the result of the bruises on the upper part of the chest.

3d. He made, under his oath, the same statement *after* the post mortem examination.

4th. I did not dictate a verdict, but wrote it down on request of the Jurors.

5th. I did not induce any Juror to sign the verdict. I simply gave an explanation of the case, and repeated the evidence given, as I usually do.

6th. After I had understood that all the Jurors had agreed upon the verdict, and eleven had signed it, saying that they could not decide if the inflammation of the bowels took place as the result of the injuries inflicted upon Mrs Rush by her husband" John Ryan, the twelfth Juror, told me that he did not agree, and that his opinion was, that "the inflammation of the bowels was the consequence of violence and injuries inflicted upon Mrs. Rush by some person unknown to me." This verdict did not implicate Wm. Rush as the slayer of his wife, and so far agreed with the opinion of the other eleven jurors. Under both opinions I could not hold Mr. Rush, and could not deliver him to the Circuit Court.

I told Ryan this, and also that he could sign the verdict, attaching his above given special opinion, which he did. This, gentlemen, is the "most remarkable conduct of the Coroner." This conduct seems to me, anyhow, not more remarkable than the *lies* which the *Times* continues to retail about the same Coroner.

Most respectfully, yours,
DR. ERNST SCHMIDT, Coroner.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—Read about Bounties and Pensions, on the first page of to-day's TRIBUNE. jy31-3t

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph Street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. jy7-ly

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa. jy19-4w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 31, 1863.

In the absence of any dispatches from New York to-day the money market was unusually quiet. The demand for gold was very light, and the market was lower—the brokers paying 125@126. Silver was quiet at 116@118, with little or nothing doing. There was no speculative demand whatever.

The supply of Eastern exchange is still light, and under a continued active inquiry the market is firm and rates close. The bankers are paying ¼ per cent. prem., and selling at ½ per cent; but to keep up with the requirements of customers, some bankers were on the street to-day paying 15 @20. It is feared by some that this scarcity of exchange may result before long in a scarcity of currency, and just at a time, too, when the new crops will have begun to move, and when the requirements of the produce trade are greater than at any other season. However groundless these fears may be, it would be well for our bankers and capitalists to look a little ahead, and do all in their power to avert any such disaster, as a scarcity of currency, thirty days hence, would be to the West.

The demand for money is very trifling, and rates are easy at 7@8 per cent. discount. Produce paper is unusually scarce.

—McElroy's *Bank Note Reporter* issued an extra this afternoon, warning the public against three new counterfeits which are being extensively circulated in the West on the Bank of Rutland, Vt.; Bank of Chemung, N. Y.; and Bank of Delaware County, Pa. The following are the descriptions:

Bank of Rutland, Vt.—5s, imitation of the genuine in part. Vignette, cattle in a stream, man on a horse; right end, two females. Genuine has an oval portrait of Martha Washington. Geo. Washington on left end.

Bank of Chemung, N. Y.—5s, imitation of genuine. Vignette, a drove of cattle; portrait of Fillmore on the right end—well engraved. Paper rather light, but has the appearance of being colored.

Bank of Delaware County, Pa.—5s, imitation of the genuine. Vignette, blacksmith; right end, Washington; left end, Franklin; well done, but the portraits, and in fact the whole bill has a very black appearance.

—The popularity and success of the Five-Twenty Loan has induced Mr. Chase to issue the following notice:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 29, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions for the United States six per cent. twenty years bonds, commonly called five-twenties, will continue to be received as heretofore until after ten days public notice of discontinuance.

Mr. Chase paid a visit to New York a day or two since, and a sensation rumor gained ground in money circles that his visit was connected with some new Treasury movement; but this is contradicted by the leading New York papers.

The subscriptions to the Five-Twenty Loan in New York, on Monday last, amounted to $1,000,000. The engravers are briskly employed upon the three-year bonds, the first issue of which, we are unofficially informed, will be a legal tender for the face. These notes will be a practical increase of the currency until the interest has accumulated to some extent.

—At St. Louis on the 30th, New York Exchange was as scarce as ever, and bankers were charging $2.00@2.50 per thousand. The Five-Twenty Loan was attracting considerable attention.

—At Cincinnati on the 30th, New York Exchange was selling at ½ per cent. premium. Kentucky and Indiana currency was dull at ¾@1 per cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 31, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barly bu.
Lake	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
Canal	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
C B & Q R R	1180	1547	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
A & St L R R	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...
Total	2039	16117	[illegible]	[illegible]	1244	...

	Grass Seed. bs.	Live Hogs. No.	Wool lbs.	Beef C'le. No.	Hides. lbs.	High w'es. brls.
G & C U R R	...	...	4330	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
R I R R	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
I C R R	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	...	1000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110
N W R R	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
A & St L R R	...	351	[illegible]	15	...	...
Total	...	2462	[illegible]	891	[illegible]	430

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar'ly bu.
Buffalo	2300	43300	15000	...	...	...
Pt Colborne	...	...	22800	...	...	...
Ogdensburg	435	...	7000	...	...	...
Collingwood	...	18238	...	...	...	...
Other ports	...	...	135	...	...	...
Total	2735	60538	44935	...	...	...

The receipts of produce to-day embrace 2,039 brls flour, 16,117 bu wheat, 61,559 bu corn, 8,508 bu oats, and 388 bu rye. The shipments by Lake during the past 24 hours embrace 2,934 brls flour, 34,300 bu wheat, and 157,359 bu corn.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but in the absence of any dispatches from New York, comparatively little business was transacted, and the leading markets were heavy and depressed.

The wheat market was exceedingly quiet, and prices of No. 2 Spring were ¼@½c per bu lower. Winter wheat was more active, but there is no material improvement—new No 1 Red Indiana selling at $1.05¼; new No 2 Red, $1.01¼@1.03; Rejected Red, 88c; No 1 Spring, 90@$1.01; and No 2 Spring at 89@90c. Rejected Spring wheat was dull and neglected.

The flour market remains in a state of chronic dullness, and the sales were very trifling at $6.00 @7.00 for winter extras, and $3.75@4.15 for spring extras.

There was less activity in Corn than for some days past, and we note a decline in prices of ¼c per bushel—only about 130,000 bushels at 51c for River High Mixed Corn afloat; 50c for Yellow Corn in store; 49@49½c for Mixed Corn in store; and 47½@47¾c for Rejected Corn in store. At the close the market was quiet at 49c for Mixed.

Oats were very dull, and the market suffered a decline of 3@5c per bushel—with light sales of No 1 in store at 50@52c. Yesterday and to-day heavy sales were made for delivery during the latter part of August at 44@45c for No 1 in store.

Rye was quiet at 61c for No 1 and 47c for Rejected in store. Barley was scarce and firm—with a good demand for prime samples at 80@85c. Highwines were steady and tolerably active at 41c per gallon.

The Provision market remains firm. There is still a good inquiry for Mess Pork, principally on Canadian account, and we note a sale of 400 brls city packed at $12.75. Holders of good brands of Mess Pork are generally asking $13.00. Bulk Meats are also in active request and the market is bare and firm. To-day we note sales of 20,000 pcs Hams, for delivery at Burlington, on p. t. Holders of city cured Bulk Hams are asking 7¼c loose. A lot of country Shoulders, packed, was sold at 4c, and Clear sides at 5¼c. Lard is quiet—with sales of 50 brls prime kettle at 9c. Prime city Tallow was sold at 9¼c.

Freights were dull and the engagements light, at 3¼@3½c for corn to Buffalo.

The Wool market is still in a state of chronic inactivity. We note sales to-day of 5,300 lbs at 55 @60c for medium to fine fleece.

There is no particular change in Groceries; sugars are firm with an upward tendency. The Hide market is dull, without any material change.

The Cattle market was unusually dull and prices have a downward tendency. Sales foot up some 400 head at a range of $3.50@4.00.

Live Hogs opened quiet at yesterday's figures, but heavy receipts during the day and unfavorable news from New York, caused a dull feeling, and the market closed heavy at a decline of 10@15c.

Illinois Wool Growers' Convention.

The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, authorises the announcement that a Wool Growers' Convention will be held at Decatur during the week of the approaching State Fair. The day will be announced on Monday or Tuesday of the Fair.

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Official Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The report of the condition of the crops for May and June, just issued by the Department of Agriculture, presents facts interesting to all classes of the community. The tables show that winter wheat is about one and one third tenth below the average, but there is a tenth more land sown than in 1862, when the largest crop ever grown in this country was produced. Spring wheat is three fourths of a tenth below the average of a good crop. The barley crop is one-tenth more than an average in the amount sown, and but half a tenth below it in appearance. Corn is generally small in size, on account of the drought in the latter part of May and the first part of June, but the entire injury it sustained from all causes is only one and a half tenth, and its general appearance but one-tenth below the standard of a good crop. Oats have suffered much from drought, but if the crop escapes rust it may still be better than the crop of last year. Tobacco has increased rapidly in extent of cultivation, and is seventy-five per cent. over last year in the loyal states. In appearance it is but one-tenth below the average. Grass is injured very much from drought, and in some places from freezing, and it is two tenths below the standard appearance of a good crop. Flax has increased one hundred and twenty per cent. in the amount sown over last year, and is twelve per cent. above the average of last year's crop.

Sorghum has increased twenty-seven per cent. in extent of cultivation, and in appearance is but little affected by the drought. So far the appearance of the cotton crop is favorable. The increase is eighty per cent. over last year in the places where it is cultivated, which, however, are fewer than last year.

The number of sheep is twenty per cent. greater than last year. The wool clip for 1863 is estimated at 79,405,315 pounds. In connection with these returns are given tables of the weather, derived chiefly from the reports of the observers of the Smithsonian Institution. The following is a summary of the facts presented:

In most of the States the month of June has been very dry, but in Kansas, Kentucky and Missouri there has been enough rain. In Ohio and Pennsylvania plenty has fallen, but during the last half only of the month. The report from Michigan is very extraordinary, showing a depth of rain of 19.07 inches, ten of which fell on one day.

The returns from the farmers corroborate those relative to the fall of rain, by the Smithsonian observers. They are, in other respects, exceedingly interesting. Thus we see in Kansas, which lies on the line separating the showery summer climate of the States from the dry one of California and New Mexico, the entire returns present an abundance of rain. We, too, but not quite to the same extent, are the reports from Missouri, of which, however, there are few on account of the war. But Iowa is the reverse of Missouri, reporting fifty-one counties very dry; Wisconsin has fourteen very dry, eleven dry against twelve favorable; and the entire returns from Minnesota exhibit every county as very dry. Why this remarkable difference between Kansas and Minnesota? Again; all the States lying East of the great lakes have had much more rain than those South of them during the first three weeks of June. Whence have these rains come? Were they produced by the cold West winds condensing the evaporation from the lakes? And why do Kansas and Missouri receive so liberally from the evaporations of the equator, whilst the States North of them have so little and Minnesota none? The answer to these questions, to be understood, must be preceded by an explanation of that wonderful atmospherical machinery which the Creator has designed for the diffusion of heat and the distribution of air.

Sales of Western Cattle in New York.

[Abridged from the N. Y. Tribune, 29th.]

T. C. Eastman & Co., 195 Illinois steers for Joel Dalby, of only fair medium quality, estimated to av. 6¾ cwt, at 10c ℔ D.

Martin & Valentine, 83 of Robert Shields' Indiana steers, estimated to av. 7 cwt. selling slow at 9@10c ℔ D, and fell half a cent below last week.

Sage and Hughes, 71 of Gregg & Co.'s Indiana stock, estimated by owner at 8 cwt, but selling at about 7½ cwt, at 9@11c ℔ D, and is really a very good lot, part Durham.

Isaac Budlong, 103 head of rough, half-fat Illinois distillers, owned by Hiram Slocum, estimated to average 5½ cwt, and slow at 8@9½c ℔ D.

Vail & Preston, 110 light, poor, grass steers, from Illinois, owned by Arnold & Co., estimated to average 5¼ cwt, which sold slow at 8@9c ℔ D.

Shuester & Disner sold 81 Illinois steers on Friday, at full half a cent higher than the following lots to-day: 54, bought of Rosendal at Albany, average 8¼ cwt, and 10¼c ℔ D; 51 do of the same, 16 of them sold to Brighton at 5¼c ℔ D, which is better than the balance sold here at 9½@10c ℔ D, net, on 7 cwt; 77 Illinois steers, bought of Johnson & Coon, average 7 cwt, and sell at 9½@10c.

John T. Alexander has 220 Illinois stock, so called, though some of it has a Missouri look, mostly medium to good steers, 112 by John A. Merritt, estimated at 6¾ cwt., at 9@11c ℔ D; 1 2 by Simon Ulery—he is trying to make average 10c, upon 7 cwt., but finds it very hard work; 95 by Carey are hard to average 10c ℔ D upon 6¾ cwt, as they only got in the yard about noon.

Murray & Glover bought of A. M. Allerton, 120 of Allen & Sealey's Iowa steers, the best drove here, average 7¾ cwt, and sell at 10@11c ℔ D, making a handsome commission. The best at 11¼c ℔ D.

Jerry Church, 109 good fair Iowa steers, average 6¾ cwt., sold for Clark & Place, at 9½@10½c.

65 Illinois steers, bought of Cook at Buffalo, average 7 cwt, sold at 9@10¼c.

30 Illinois stock, sold for Manahan at 10c per ℔ upon 8 cwt—part of them coarse oxen.

Henry Myers, 78 Illinois steers, sold for Morton & Sims, at 9@10½c ℔ D, average 10c upon 6¾ cwt; 28 good 7¼ cwt Indiana steers, sold for Gregg at 10@11c ℔ D.

Ed. Loughman sold for John Rush, 31 Illinois steers, estimated 6 cwt., at $38.00 each.

Beach & Bray, 64 of Metcalf's Illinois steers, 6¾ or 6¼ cwt, sold at 9¼@10c ℔ D; 60 good fair Ohio steers sold on their own account, average 6 cwt, at 9¼@11c; 50 light, thin Ohio steers sold on commission at 8@9c ℔ D.

Joseph H. Williams, for Ed Williams, average 6½ cwt, rather rough Illinois stock, sold at 12c; 37 good fair Illinois steers for Williams & McClung, averaged 7 cwt, and sold mostly at 10@11c, and a few of the best at 12c.

Goff & McIntyre, 80 of W. R. Duncan's Illinois steers, average 6½ cwt, sold mostly at 9@10c ℔ D, and a few at 11c.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA DROVES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The following are in market this week:

Ben. Westheimer, Ill.	235	J. T. Alexander, Ill.	289
S. Bertram, Ill.	115	Lansing & Arnold, Ill.	120
Place & Clark, Iowa	82	Bott, Shields, Ind.	83
Morton & Sims, Ill.	78	Baring & Miller, Ill.	142
Bird & Stafford, Ind.	78	Peck & Bloomer, Ill.	100
Beach & Bray, Ill.	19	Platt & Reed, Ill.	105
James Ryan, Ill.	84	S. G. Woodruff, Ill.	61
T. J. Goe, Ill.	54	— Metcalf, Ill.	64
Gillett & Totter, Ill.	62	— Osborn, Ill.	97
Isaac Budlong, Ill.	113	H. & J. Canfield, Io.	83
Berne & Malony, Ill.	118	Allerton & Staley, Io.	120
Soel Dalby, Ill.	195	H. S. Rosendale, Ill.	75
Sam Shuster, Ill.	184	Clark & Place, Iowa	71
H. Westheimer, Ill.	70	John Bush, Ind.	32
Dooley & Lawless, Ill.	67	A. Greenwood, Ill.	68
M. A. Allerton, Ill.	69	Ed. Williams, Ill.	83
Woodruff & Coe, Ill.	39	Williams & McClung	
Sage & Hughes, Ind.	68	Ill.	107
M. Lauterback, Ill.	93	H. Westheimer, Ill.	105

NEW YORK HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 11,300.

QUOTATIONS.—$5.50@5.60 ℔ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed hogs, and $4.87@5.12½ for distillery fed, are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market. The market opened Monday morning much stronger than was generally expected, on account of the extreme warm weather for several days. The supply, however, proved light, and some of the brokers made the opening price of first rate lots 5¾c ℔ D, and obtained very near that rate, and sold no corn-fed hogs below 5¼c ℔ D, closing out all the lots on sale at an early hour. This morning the market is not overstocked, and sales are quick for medium to prime hogs, while extra and inferior are slow.

George W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live weight.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed large size	5¾@5¾c	6¾@7 c
Second quality corn-fed	5¼@5½c	6¼@7 c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for mark't butchers	5¾@5 c	7 @— c
Large size, still-fed, fat	4¾@5¼c	6¼@6½c
Second quality, still-fed	4¾@4¾c	6 @6½c

Awards of Provision Contracts at St. Louis

Col. T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary of St. Louis, has made the following awards on his bids opened by him at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, July 28th:

John J. Roe & Co., 3,000 brls new mess pork at	$13.50
John J. Roe & Co., 250,000 ℔s new city cured bacon clear sides	6.60
John J. Roe & Co., 250,000 ℔s new city cured bacon clear sides	6.80
John J. Roe & Co., 150,000 ℔s new city cured bacon shoulders	5.75
John J. Roe & Co., 150,000 ℔s new city cured bacon hams	8.60
Wm. H. Pulsifer, 57,000 ℔s new city cured bacon shoulders	5.89
J. H. Oglesby, 50,000 ℔s new city cured bacon shoulders	5.97
J. H. Oglesby, 75,000 ℔s new city cured bacon shoulders	5.99
Henry Ames & Co., 250,000 ℔s new city cured bacon clear sides	6.60
Henry Ames & Co., 250,000 ℔s new city cured bacon clear sides	6.80
Henry Ames & Co., 150,000 ℔s new city cured bacon shoulders	5.75
Henry Ames & Co., 160,000 ℔s new city cured bacon hams	8.69
Henry Ames & Co., 3,000 brls new mess pork	13.50
F. Whittaker, Sons & Co., 250 brls new mess pork	13.50
F. Whittaker, Sons & Co., 250,000 ℔s new city cured clear bacon sides	6.60
F. Whittaker, Sons & Co., 250,000 ℔s new city cured clear bacon sides	6.80
Geo. C. Hadly & Co., 150,000 ℔s new city cured bacon shoulders	5.75
R. D. Fenby, 300,000 ℔s new city cured bacon shoulders	5.90
R. D. Fenby, 200,000 ℔s new city cured bacon clear sides	6.79
R. D. Fenby, 2,000 brls new mess pork	13.49

The Opening of the Mississippi and the Provision Trade.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

The opening of trade on the Mississippi improved the demand for pork and bacon, and holders put up prices, which checked the demand, and although prices are higher, they are, to some extent, nominal. The chief demand for provision, consequent upon the opening of the Mississippi, will doubtless come through the Government, as there is no doubt that a large number of whites as well as blacks will have to be fed by the Government for some time, in the Valley of the Lower Mississippi.

Foreign Commercial Circulars.

LIVERPOOL, July 17, 1863.

PROVISIONS—There is a good demand for beef and fine qualities, which are scarce, are held for some advance. Pork continues quiet. A good demand for bacon, chiefly for the continent, has made holders much more firm, and though prices are more regular, they can scarcely be quoted higher. Hams are getting scarce, and shoulders are 6d per cwt dearer. A large business has been done in cheese, and fine quality brings extreme prices. The hot weather makes buyers of butter cautious, and prices tend downwards.

LARD—A large business has been done this week at 37s 6d to 38s per cwt, on the spot, and 38s 6d to 39s 6d for delivery in September and October, but at the close the market is rather quieter.

Tallow is in steady demand, and we report last week's quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues uninterruptedly fine. Accounts from all parts of the country represent the wheat plant as looking extremely well, and with a continuance of fine weather, harvest is likely to commence this month in early districts, and will probably be general early in August.

The trade has been devoid of life, except in Indian corn, for which there continues to be a fair demand.

At to-day's market there was an improved demand for wheat, and with light supplies, holders were enabled to obtain an advance of 1d to 2d per cental over the low and irregular prices lately ruling. Flour was also in better demand, but not dearer. A good business was done in Indian corn at an advance of 3d per qr, all the mixed offering at 27s per qr being picked up.

RIGLAND, ATHYA & CO.

LONDON, July 17, 1863.

We have to report a continuance of brilliant summer weather, with excessive heat, which is hastening the crops unusually fast towards maturity. In the south of England reaping will be general about the 27th inst., and should unfavorable weather not intervene, our harvest is likely to be abundant in quantity and of very superior quality, and the same may be said of the harvest about to be gathered in the States of Northern Europe. The reply of Russia to the proposals of England, France, and Austria, to settle the Polish difficulty is daily expected, and much uncertainty prevails as to the result; meanwhile France and Russia are making ready, on an extensive scale, for the worst, but our Government has declared its intention not to go to war for the Poles. The solution of this question must affect the subsequent value of grain considerably, for, next to America, Russia sends us the greatest quantity of breadstuffs.

Wheat—The trade is of a retail kind, but buyers are very numerous, and sellers not insisting on extreme prices. A trade, considerable in its total, is passing at prices in sellers' favor, rather favoring buyers. The floating cargo trade is rather heavy; cargoes of American Spring have been sold at 42s to 43s 9d, and red and amber winter at 43s 6d to 45s 48 3s, including freight and insurance. There are now at Cork for orders 9 cargoes, of which 3 only are American, for sale.

Maize—There is a little better inquiry, and sales are easier to effect.

Flour—All good sound descriptions meet a moderate demand without change in prices; for out of conditioned sorts there is a good inquiry at 18s to 20s 6d per sack, according to quality.

Butter—Owing to the mortness of grass, the make is very small; prices of American are nominal.

Butter without change.

Beef is in very good demand at hardening rates.

Pork is also much sought after at improving prices for best sorts.

LIVERPOOL, July 17, 1863.

BREADSTUFFS—Weather continues very favorable; samples of new wheat are expected in the London market Monday next. If the wheat should be gathered, according to its present appearances, it will be ready for immediate consumption, and its fine quality would probably cause a demand for common sorts of foreign for mixing. Accounts from the Continent are equally favorable. Very little demand for floating cargoes; one of Amber Iowa brought 43s per 480 ℔s. C. F. & I., 2½ per cent. discount; and another offers at same price. Afloat for ports of call there are about 180 cargoes of wheat, chiefly from the Black Sea; and from New York to this port about 45,000 quarters wheat, 64,000 quarters Indian corn and 20,000 brls flour. At Tuesday's market there was but a poor attendance, and only a retail trade passed in wheat at the low prices previously current. Flour was also very dull. Indian corn in demand at 27s ℔ 480 ℔s. At to-day's market buyers at last made up their minds to operate, and prices became once more steady and regular. Winter wheat could not be had below 8s 6d, but 8s 9d was taken for choice; amber Iowa, 8s 5d to 8s 6d; Milwaukee, 8s 3d; Chicago, 8s; a cargo Canada club brought 8s 7½d. Flour saleable at former rates, 20s 6d @ 21s for extra westerns. Indian corn improved to 27s 3d for perfect mixed.

Provisions—Beef fully as dear; sales 200 tcs. No change in pork. A fair export demand for bacon in suitable qualities; heavy is getting scarcer, and prices are supported. Fine cheese, 55s@57s—inferior descriptions are easier. Seeds—Lin. in moderate request at 73s 6d for Bombay. Some poor clover sold at 35s; the bulk of the stock held for 38s 6d to 37s. Tallow—A good demand, and 1000 casks sold at 39s@42s 6d for low to fine North American.

STOLTERFOHT, SONS & CO.

GLASGOW, July 17, 1863.

Provisions—Beef and Pork continue in good request for prime qualities; inferior brands quite neglected. Bacon—Long Boneless brings 37s, and that with difficulty for prime brands. Shoulders rather firmer, with sales at 18s 6d. Cheese continue much wanted; sales at 47s to 50s, according to quality, on spot. Butter—Being still without arrivals of new, prices nominal.

Lard—There has been a better feeling in this throughout the week, with an advance of fully 6d per cwt.

Tallow much firmer; fully 1s advance since our last advices.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues as last reported, with very encouraging reports from all parts of the country as to the favorable condition of our growing cereals. Our market during the past week has exhibited an amount of anxiety on the part of importers to sell ex ship, taking extremely low prices for wheat and flour.

To-day we had a very quiet market, with very little doing; the eagerness, as exhibited throughout the week, to quit at present very low prices seems much quieted down. Canadian barrel flour No 1 and supers, selling at 20s 6d. Canada Club wheat sold ex quay at 10s; amber Milwaukee wheat 10s 6d; amber Iowa in store at 21s. Peas steady at 19s in store. Maize—At 16s 6d and 16s 9d there are free sellers in store.

JOHN ATHYA & CO.

The Harvest in France.

A letter says the accounts received from various parts of France agree in the fact that the appearance of the crops is more promising than has been witnessed for a long time. The weather during the past week has been most favorable, and, if heavy and unseasonable rains do not stop the ripening of the corn, retard the harvest or wet the grain when reaped, there is every certainty of a most abundant harvest. In the south of France the wheat is several weeks more forward than usual, and bread has been made in Paris from this year's wheat, grown in the neighborhood of Arles. About a month or six weeks ago complaints were heard of the want of rain. Rain came, however, at the very moment it was required. The moisture was timely, and not excessive; it was sufficient to nourish the grain, and if no more falls the corn will necessarily be heavy. The central departments are looked upon in some sort as the granary of France, and from those departments we learn that the crops of all kinds are magnificent. The north is not a corn-growing district par excellence, and some disquiet prevailed there for a short time; it has now disappeared. The disquiet was caused by the appearance of rust, but the disease has yielded to the return of a warmer temperature. In a word, nearly all the advices from the country express great satisfaction at the prospect of the harvest. The corn market shows a tendency to a fall in prices.

The Harvest in Ireland.

As regards the harvest in Ireland, the Dublin *Evening Post* says:—"For many a year the prospects of the harvest have not been so favorable as they are at this moment. The accounts from the country are of the most cheering kind, free from anything at all exceptional, and promising abundance of the various crops—wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, &c. All through the weather has been everything that the husbandman would desire. We had an unusually fine spring—a most favorable sowing time—to fit a glorious Summer, with abundance of rain, but no excess of moisture. All that is now wanted is a continuance of the present splendid weather, and we may be certain to see one of the earliest and most productive harvests that this country has been blessed with within the recollection of the present generation. This is the first year since the disastrous famine of 1846 that we have not had even rumors about potato blight. The new potatoes are abundant, but not cheap, for nothing in the shape of food is now cheap in this city, except bread.

The Season and the Crops in New England.

The rain which has fallen so liberally during the past three weeks, while it has retarded labor in the hay fields, has had a very beneficial effect on the grass. Farmers estimate that their crops of hay (of which not more than a tenth has been cut,) will be at least one-third heavier than they would have been had the weather been more favorable. A correspondent who has traveled over large portions of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine within the past fortnight, informs us that the crops never looked more promising than it now does, although it is perhaps a fortnight later in growth than usual, as compared with average seasons. Oats, potatoes and beans are generally strong and healthy. Clover will be a failure in many instances on account of overripeness. The pastures never looked better at the same period of the season than they do at this time. All kinds of farm stock appear in good condition. The scarcity of labor is the cause of very general complaint throughout the rural districts.

Lake Freights.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 30th]

The recent falling off in freights has caused the movement of vessels to become unusually tardy for some days past. This is owing to the fact that quite a number, on reaching Chicago, with the expectation of obtaining cargoes at rates which would at least pay the current expenses of the trip round, were disappointed, and consequently did not charter. Many of them thus situated cleared at once for Lake Superior for cargoes of ore, which accounts for their long absence. Anxious inquiries have been made by the few vessels that have passed up the past day or so, for up freights, which at this present juncture do not appear to be over abundant. The principal commodities now being shipped for points on Lake Michigan, are wood, lumber, and salt, on which, as we learn from Captain Newhall, ship broker here, the following rates are offered: Wood, per cord, from River St. Clair to Chicago, $1.75; from Bear Creek, $2.00. For lumber from Bay City to Chicago, $2.50 per m. is at present offered, and for salt from the same point, 25c per brl. Present indications are that the above rates will not improve any for the present, and it is more than probable they will fall still lower.

Wool in New York.

[From the Tribune.]

Wool is devoid of animation, and the market continues in a peculiar position. The stock of domestic here is very small, and it is held generally above the views of buyers. Very little of the new clip has yet come forward from the fact that it is held above the views of dealers and manufacturers, and speculators have not the hardihood to purchase to any extent, being distrustful of the future. So the trade are completely bewildered, and the farmers look on complacently, sanguine of obtaining their own rates, when the woolen producers will find their stocks exhausted. Most of the purchases made in the interior have been by woolen producers and country dealers thus far. The former, however, have bought sparingly the past three weeks but purchased with some alacrity the last week in June at 65@70c, mostly at 65@75c, mainly at the latter rate for fine fleeces, but some farmers demanded higher rates, and would not sell short of 80c@$1.00 ℔ D.

Wool in Michigan.

COLDWATER.—Wool is coming in very closely. The present figures stand at from 55 to 68½c, according to quality.—*Gazette.*

ANN ARBOR.—Wool is now selling at 55 to 75c, in this city.—*Journal.*

HILLSDALE.—The wool trade in this market has been a failure thus far. Prices range from 55 to 63c.—*Standard.*

HUDSON.—At Hudson wool sold for 75c on Saturday last. We were told 150,000 pounds had been purchased at that place this season.—*Hillsdale Standard.*

Provisions Wanted for Government.

The United States Commissariat at St. Louis, last week, advertised for the following—one-fourth of the amount to be delivered on each of the following dates: August 7, 14, 21 and 28: 1,000 brls new mess beef; 8,000 brls new mess pork; 1,400,000 ℔s clear bacon sides; 600,000 ℔s bacon shoulders, and 160,000 ℔s plain Hams canvassed, packed in tierces. The shoulders and sides are to be packed in boxes, containing 225 to 300 ℔s each.

The Commissariat at Cincinnati has advertised for 500 brls mess or prime mess pork; 250,000 ℔s clear or clear rib bacon sides: 150 000 ℔s bacon shoulders; 20,000 ℔s hams; 1,000 brls flour; 65,000 ℔s coffee and 120,000 ℔s sugar, bids to be received until the 29th, and the delivery to take place on or before the 8th of August.

St. Louis Markets—July 30.

The wheat market dragged heavily, and prices drooped for all grades except choice fall. Reported sales amounted to little over 1,300 sacks at 80c to $1.15 per 100 pounds for poor fall to extra choice do. Very little corn changed hands. Three lots of mixed, comprising 680 sacks, were sold at 60@61c ℔ bu. The business in oats was confined to some half dozen small lots, new and old, and rejected—about 800 sacks—at 50c for rejected, 72½@73c for new and old, and 78c ℔ bu for choice old. A lot of 61 sacks spring barley was sold at $1.10 ℔ bu. Whisky was in small supply, and brought 48c ℔ gallon. Hay was firmer, with sales at $1.05@1.10 ℔ 100 ℔s on the landing. Hides were steady at 15c for flint, and but few coming in.

St. Louis Salt Market—July 30.

Salt continues very dull, with meagre sales at last quotations—2.40 per brl for New York, and $2.50 per sack for G. A.

Baltimore Provision Market—July 29

There is a moderate jobbing demand for provisions, but beyond this there is nothing doing, the Government Commissary being for the present out of the market. Prices for all articles under this head are unchanged and we quote as follows, viz: Mess pork $14.00@14.25; western packed mess beef at $12.50@13.00, and Baltimo e do at $13.00@14.00 per brl. Bacon shoulders 5¾@6c; sides 6¾@7c; plain and shipping hams 9@10c; sugar-cured and fancy do 11½@13c. Bulk meat—shoulders 4¾c, and sides 5¾c: no hams in the market. Lard—western in brls and tcs 10@10½c; do in kegs 12c; city rendered 10c; and refined 13c ℔ D.

Cincinnati Hay Market—July 30.

A good demand and firm market at $21.00@22.00 ℔ ton for prime timothy in bales, on arrival, and $23.00@24.00 ℔ ton from store.

The Hop Crop in New York.

The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* of the 24th inst. says: "The vine has grown finely during the last two weeks, and some yards which looked poorly in the early part of the season now promise a fair yield. Our estimate of the hop district of New York is nearly three-fourths of an average yield. There is nothing yet doing in the way of contracting for the new crop.

New York Rice Market—July 30.

A better demand has sprung up for East India descriptions, but the sales have been effected at some concessions on the part of holders—the market, however closes more firmly than before. We notice 1,650 bags Rangoon at $7.50@7.87½; and 300 do in hand at $8.12½@8.25, cash.

New York Seed Market—July 30.

There is no demand for grass seeds, and clover is nominal at 7½@8c; and timothy $1.75@2.00. Linseed has continued quiet; 500 bu State rough flax, sold on private terms.

Teas in Montreal—July 29.

Uncolored Japans have again been purchased rather freely for the American trade at full prices. In other teas but little has been done, and at previous prices. Information at hand, per Nova Scotian, as to the English markets, is to the effect that there has been considerable inquiry for young hysons of fine qualities for export; and of such kinds but little remained in the market. Finer kinds firmer, lower and medium without change. The total stock in London, on the 30th of June, of all kinds of greens, including Canton teas and Japans, was 10,480,094 ℔s; and of black teas, 60,636,687 ℔s. Black teas of low quality have sold at a decline. Fine blacks are at about previous figures. Prices here are, for Uncolored Japans, 57@65c; gunpowders and imperials, 55@85c; young hyson, 45@85c; Twankays, 40@55c.

Salt in New York—July 30.

The market remains dull, but in view of the light receipts prices are generally sustained. We notice sales of 450 sacks Ashton's Liverpool fine, before arrival, at $2.70; 4,400 do Ground, also before arrival, $1.50, 4 mos.; and 3700 brls St. Martin, on terms we did not learn.

Salt in Cincinnati—July 30.

We have no new feature to notice in the market. The demand for domestic continues of a limited nature at 50@53c per bush for Ohio River, Mason City and Kanawha. Nothing whatever doing in foreign.

Pittsburg Petroleum Market—July 28.

The demand for Crude Petroleum is still in excess of the supply. The river is falling rapidly, and the receipts for some time to come, must consequently be very light. The market is firm at yesterday's quotations, 20½ to 21c, some holders asking 22c. Sales of 235 brls at 21c, packages returned; 100 at 26c; 300 brls at 26½c, brls included, and 600 brls in bulk at 21c.

In Refined Oils there is nothing doing. Refiners are holding firm at 45c in bond, and 55c tax paid. We could hear of no sales. There is no inquiry for Benzine.

Detroit Grain Market—July 30.

Received, 1,244 bu wheat, 275 bu oats. Wheat—There are no signs of the market assuming any tone, the few offers made being mostly or wholly to complete contracts. On 'change to-day $1.21 was paid for one car of No. 1 White; $1.05 was offered for No. 2 White, and 10c for No. 2 Red. Street rates, $1.02 for Red, and $1.10@1.15 for White. Corn—Nothing of consequence doing. Small lots offered at 58c, delivered in bags. Rye—Steady at 73c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid "or the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.*

FRIDAY EVENING, July 31 1863.

FREIGHTS—Dull. The engagements were as follows:—To BUFFALO:—Prop Racine and schr Stampede, with corn, at 3¼c; prop Kenosha, with corn, at 3¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,039 brls; shipped, 2,934 brls. Market dull and depressed. Sales:—100 brls "Nashville City" choice white winter extra at $7.60; 100 brls "Ashford" at $7.00; 200 brls white winter at $6.00; 100 brls medium spring extra at $4.15; 100 brls low grade spring extra at $3.75; 80 brls spring superfine at $3.40.

BRAN—Scarce. Sales:—30 tons Bran and Shorts at $10.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 16,117 bu; shipped, 34,300 bu. Market ¼@½c lower on No 2 Spring. Winter wheat quiet and steady. Sales: WINTER—1,200 bu new No 1 Red Indiana Winter in store (in M. & S.'s) at $1.05¼; 4,000 bu new No 2 Red Winter in store at $1.03; 400 bu do at $1.01½; 1,200 bu old No 2 Red in store at 98½c; 1,200 bu do at 96c; 400 bu Rejected Red Winter in store at 88c. SPRING—3,500 bu No 1 Spring (in M. & S.'s) at $1.02; 2,000 bu do (in M. A. & Co.'s) at $1.01; 400 bu do (in F. & T.'s) at 99c; 400 bu No 2 Spring (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 90c; 1,200 bu do (in North Side houses) at 89½c; 4,800 bu do at 89c.

CORN—Received, 61,559 bu; shipped 157,359 bu. Market declined ¼c per bushel. Sales:—18,000 bu River High Mixed Corn afloat at 51c; 10,000 bu do at 50½c f. o. b; 10,000 bu River and Canal Mixed afloat at 50½c; 800 bu Yellow Corn in store at 50c; 36,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 49½c; 36,000 bu do at 49c; 6,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 47¾c; 24,000 bu do at 47½c; 400 bu No Grade Corn on track at 48c.

OATS—Received, 8,508 bu. Market dull and 3 @5c lower. Sales:—2,800 bu No 1 in store at 52c; 1,200 bu do at 51c; 2,000 bu do at 50c.

RYE—Received, 388 bu. Market quiet. Sales:—150 bu No 1 in store at 61c; 1,800 bu Rejected Rye in store at 47c.

BARLEY—Received, none. Market bare and firm at 80@85c for medium to prime new.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 80@85c ℔ gall.

ASHES—Potashes quiet and nominal at 7¼c.

BAGGING—3,500 Lewiston grain bags at 35c; 350 four bushel gunnies at 28c.

BEANS—In fair demand at $2.50@3.25. Sales:—14 bags prime Mixed at $3.00.

BUTTER—In active request and firm. Sales:—18 firkins prime at 14c; 18 firkins do at 13½c; 9 jars extra choice at 14½c.

CHEESE—1,400 ℔s Western Reserve at 10c.

COOPERAGE—1,000 Pork Barrels at $1.25.

COFFEES are quiet at 30@34c for Rio.

EGGS—Steady at 9½@10c. Sales:—15 brls at 10c; 10 brls at 9½c.

FRUITS—Dried Apples are in fair request and firm. Sales: 18 brls prime Ohio apples at 6½c; 18 brls prime New York apples at 6½c. Green Apples in fair demand. Sales: 25 brls at $3.00.

FISH—Steady at $5.12½@5.25 for No. 1 Whitefish; $4.87½@5.12½ for No. 1 Trout.

HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales 200 brls at 41c.

HIDES—The market is quiet and without material change in prices. We quote:

Dry Flint	[illegible]
Dry Salted	[illegible]
Green Salted	[illegible]
Green Country	[illegible]

LUMBER—The arrivals are light, and there is but very little doing in cargoes. Sales:—Cargo of schr Alva, from White Lake, two-thirds strips, at $13.75; cargo of schr Forester, from Grand River, one-half strips, at $12.50. We give the following yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1000	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
" " green	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear do do	[illegible]
Common do do	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
" Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	[illegible]
do do No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
do do No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

POTATOES—Market quiet. Sales: 250 bushels at 60c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2.25@2.50 per doz; Turkeys, 8@8½c per ℔.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is in active request on Canadian account, and firm. Sales: 400 brls city packed Mess Pork at $12.75. BULK MEATS—In good demand and firm. Sales: 20,000 pcs Hams, to be delivered at Burlington, on private terms; 5,000 ℔s Clear Sides at 5¼c; 40,000 ℔s Shoulders at 4c, packed. BACON—Hams are in good request at 9@10c for plain to fancy country, and 10@11c for fancy city. LARD is steady and quiet. Sales: 50 brls prime kettle Leaf Lard at 9c.

RICE—Is unchanged. We quote: Arracan, 8¼ @8½c.

SALT—Domestic is steady. Sales: 750 brls Onondaga and Saginaw Fine at $2.10, delivered. Foreign Salt is dull, with sales of 1,000 sks Ground Alum at $1.70.

SUGARS—Are firm. We quote: New Orleans, 11½@13c; Porto Rico, 11½@12c; Hard Refined, 15@15½c.

TALLOW—20 tres prime city at 9¼c. Country, 8½@9c.

WOOL—5,300 ℔s good fleece, but not very clean, at 55c; 4,000 ℔s prime fleece at 60c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 31.

BEEF CATTLE—The market for Beef Cattle was unusually dull to-day, and closed heavy, with a downward tendency. Sales include:

Rixby sold Hughes 11 head, averaging 1144 ℔s, at $3.15.

Geo. Groves sold Morris & Co. 46 head good state steers, averaging 1200 ℔s, at $31.00 per head.

McBeth sold Morris & Co. 21 cows at $22.00 per head.

Major sold Morris & Co. 46 Missouri cows at $20.00 per head.

Hutchinson sold Morris 28 rough steers at $34.00 per head.

Mills sold Daube 19 head at $25.00 per head.

Gregory sold Higland 18 head, averaging 1025 ℔s, at $3.85.

Adams sold Hastings & Co. 84 head, averaging 1120 ℔s, at $3.35.

Hastings & Co, bought 200 head in small lots at $3.25.

Leach sold Hughes 19 head, averaging 1100 ℔s, at $3.50.

HOGS—Market dull—closing heavy at a decline of 10@15c. Sales include:

40 Hogs, averaging	272 ℔s, at		$4.50
144	"	239	4.45
120	"	213	4.40
60	"	175	4.00

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........July 31

Prop Waterwitch, Ryder, Sarnia, sundries.
Prop Racine, Arthur, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mendota, Welch, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Hewitt, Buffalo.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Grand Haven, 126 m lumber, 125 m shingles, 60 brls stones.
Bark America, Davis, Oswego, 215 m lumber, 98 m lath, from Menominee.
Brig Sebastopol, Johnson, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr B B Hubbard, Thompson, Muskegon, 98 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Tibett, Muskegon, 78 m lumber, 30 m shingles.
Schr Hellen Kent, Cameron, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, South Haven, 50 m lumber.
Schr Josephene Dresden, Watson, Charlotteville, 25 m lumber, 30 m staves.
Schr Three Sisters, Gregory, St. Cloud, 70 m staves.
Schr Antelope, Field, Saukeville, 80 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Anna Woodford, Rodgers, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber, 20 m shingles.
Schr Warren, Barton, Grand Haven, 96 m lumber.
Schr N B Gates, Reddrick, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, South Grand Haven, 140 m lumber.
Schr Yankee, Thompson, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Toccoa, Conley, Grand Haven, 18 m lumber.
Schr Ardent, Manning, Sheboygan, 11 cds wood, 400 lumber.
Schr Transit, Hoag, Manitowoc, 60 m lumber, 160 m lath.
Schr Wm Sanderson, Williams, Erie, 1,157 tns coal.
Schr Perseverance, Mauliffe, Cleveland, 400 tns coal.
Schr Freedom, Adams, Chickahominy, 30 m lumber, 40 cds wood.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Jennings's Pier, 104 cords staves, bolts.
Schr Experiment, Johnson, White Lake, 40 cds wood.
Scow G Ellen, Peterson, White Lake, 85 m lumber.
Scow Red Jacket, Swanson, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 166 m lath.
Scow Oliver, Naylor, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Scow Mount Vernon, Hanson, Kalamazoo, 15 m staves, 33 cds wood.
Scow Laurel, McKee, Wilkinson's Pier, 78 cds stave bolts.

CLEARED.........July 31.

Prop City of Boston, McHenry, Ogdensburg, 10,000 bu corn, sundries.
Prop Pittsburgh, Hopkins, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn, 19,000 bu wheat.
Prop Racine, Arthur, 2,900 bu rye, 300 brls flour, 26,000 bu corn.
Prop Wm. McGrath, Montreal.
Prop Whitby, Kennedy, Montreal 12,000 bu wheat, 625 brls flour.
Prop J Barber, Robbins, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Bark M E Golds, McGaw, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Brig Lucy J Clark, Ward, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Geo. Kennedy, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr S H Lathrop, Tracy Oswego, 19,388 bu corn.
Schr Avenue, Gilmore, Oswego, 16,945 bu corn.
Schr Adriatic, Crosby, Oswego, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Ada, Coates, Kalamazoo, sundries.
Yacht (Norwegian) Skjoldmoen, Weesaberg, Christiania, (capital of Norway) 38 brls flour, 241 brls pork and beef, 100 cases hams, 10 hhds tobacco, 80 boxes kerosene lamps.

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVED.—The following Chicago vessels arrived at Buffalo on the 29th: Props Neptune, Chicago, Badger State; schr Live Yankee.

CLEARED—Props Idaho, Sun, Nile; brigs Montezuma, York State.

HAULED OFF—The schooner Joseph Grant, that went ashore at Two River Point, Lake Michigan, on the 21st ult., has been hauled off and taken into Milwaukee for repairs.

PROPELLERS ASHORE.—The following dispatches were received at Buffalo on Wednesday:

KINGSTON, July 29.—The propeller Michigan grounded on Charity Shoals this morning. Cargo, iron. Tug and lighter have gone to her assistance.

DETROIT, July 29.—The propeller City of Madison has been ashore on Lake Michigan; has jettisoned flour, pork and highwines. She will leave for Buffalo this evening.

PASSED THROUGH.—The following Chicago vessels passed the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	Where from.	Where to.
On the 28th July.		
Bark Water Witch,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr Hastings,	Belleville,	Chicago.
Schr Son and Heir,	Toronto,	Chicago.
On the 29th.		
Bark Mary Roe,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Vessels bound East.	Where from.	Where to.
On the 28th July.		
Prop Bristol,	Chicago,	Montreal.
Prop Maine,	Chicago,	Ogdensburg.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, July 31, 1863.

ARRIVED.

Contest Morris, 5300 bu corn.
Yorktown, Attica, 4500 bu corn.
Planet, Lasalle, 3960 bu corn, 300 bu wheat, 220 bu oats.

CLEARED.

Montauk Lockport, 76 brls flour.
M' O'Connor, 260 bu wheat.
Lady Franklin, Lemont.
Advance Lemont.
Walter Smith, Lemont.
Alliance, Ottawa, 80 m lumber.
Essex, Lasalle.
Stars and Stripes, Morris.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	6:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*6:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Mail Train	†7:30 a. m.	†7:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:30 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
CINN. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	†7:30 a. m.	†7:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:30 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Mail	4:00 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Day Express	7:20 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	3:30 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*3:50 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
" "	*12:00	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*3:00 p. m.	*4:50 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:50 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:40 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9.50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:30 a. m.	*5:20 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night Express	*10:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:30 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p. m.	3:30 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*8:45 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Woodstock and Way	*3:50 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Janesville Accom.	*5:30 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*11:00 p. m.	*5:30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*9:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	*12:30 p. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Waukegan	*3:30 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. Mond ys excepted

DIED.

In this city, July 31st, 1863, FREDERICK HENRY, infant son of H. F. and Mary Louise Becker, aged [illegible]. The funeral will be held at their residence, 117 West Washington street, at 2 p. m.

In this city, on the 31st ult., JOHN BURNETT, aged 50 years. Funeral from his late residence, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this city, on the 31st ult., SARAH NOBLE, wife of Geo. G. [illegible], aged 22 years. Funeral at her late residence, 115 South Sangamon street, Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Buffalo papers please copy.

In Joliet, on the 30th ult., GEO. W. CASSIDAY, son of the Editor and most highly respected citizen of that place, (of congestion of the brain,) in the 25th year of his age.

FOUND—On the West Side, a Portmonaie, containing money and other valuables. The owner can have it by calling at my office, 111 South Water street, and paying charges.
R. PETRIE.

Wants

WANTED—Carpenters wanted, to whom the highest wages will be given. Apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Room 8, Masonic Temple. au1-[illegible]

WANTED—A smart, active young or middle aged man, as partner in a cash paying business. From $100 to $200 only required. For full particulars call at 21 Randolph street. au1-[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Four or five Rooms, or a small House. Terms moderate. North Side preferred. Address "S. C.," P. O. Box 345, Chicago. au1-[illegible]

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn st., opposite the new Post Office, situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from this office unless she is furnished with a good reference from her former employer. Persons wanting help will please call or address Mrs. A. L. BALDHAM, P. O. Box 2583. au1-[illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence—A strictly moral young man, who fears neither time, distance nor death, and is passionately fond of the fair sex, wishes to correspond with one or more of the fair sex, who are full of fun, and have some of the good qualities possessed by the female portion. Object, to while away the dull hours, &c. All communications to be addressed to "HANK," Co. J, 58th Regt. Ill. Vols., Camp near Prestonsburg, Ky. [illegible]

WANTED—Till 1st September, a room, if possible, with a few rooms to it—on North Side, anywhere between North Water and Indiana street. Address "A B," Tribune office. au1-[illegible]

WANTED.—Attention! Gentlemen. We two ladies between sixteen and sixty, desire a few "fast, fun and frolic" gentlemen correspondents. Object, fun, and, if not wedding, to be joined matrimonially, the Union. We are "unreconstructed" in the way of billet doux. We are "enlisted, being in the country for two months, and can, if desired, provide "pictures." All letters addressed as per prescription. All letters answered. Address "Cora" or "Freelanrose," Box 26, Brecksville, Ohio. au1-[illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman in a first class Dry Goods Store. One who has had experience and can bring good testimonials as to character and capacity. Address Box 2498. au1-[illegible]

WANTED—Furnished Room wanted, by a gentleman, in a private family, about fifteen minutes walk from the Tremont House, with or without breakfast. References exchanged. Address "J. ANDERSON," Tribune office. au1-[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a good Carriage Smith, at the Carriage Factory corner of State and Twelfth streets. H. WILLETT. au1-[illegible]

WANTED—Want to sell, rent or have worked, a good three-run Mill, with water for ten-run all seasons of the year, with a fine custom business—situated in one of the best wheat growing portions of the State. For particulars, address W. PRATT & CO., Fulton, Rock county, Wis. [illegible]

WANTED—A first class Cook, Washer and Ironer, who can come well recommended. Call at 388 Michigan avenue. jy31-[illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, board and a pleasant suit of unfurnished rooms, near Wabash or Michigan avenues, or in the vicinity. Address those avenues. Satisfactory references given. Address Post Office Box 3938. jy31-[illegible]

WANTED—A Girl. A good German or Norwegian girl wanted at 21 Throop street, West Division. Inquire on the premises. [illegible]

WANTED—At 277 Ontario street, a first rate experienced Cook. None other without good references need apply. jy31-[illegible]

WANTED—Carpenter work in exchange for a Life Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Chain of Commercial Colleges. Address P. O. Drawer 6491, Chicago. jy31-[illegible]

WANTED—Good Salesmen in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, to sell the new Sorgo Cane Stripper. An indispensable machine to all Sorgo Growers. Will be good pay. County Rights for sale. Machine also for sale at Headquarters, 126 Dearborn street, (up stairs,) Room 12. Call from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., or address WM. LONGHURST, Box 3068, Chicago. jy31-[illegible]

WANTED—Correspondents. Two young and not bad looking soldiers in Rosecrans' army desire lady correspondents. All communications strictly confidential. For further information address EUGENE JULIAN or ALFRED KINGSBURY, Co. K, 9th Ill. Inft., 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps. jy31-[illegible]

WANTED—By a young officer of passable appearance and average ability, a lady correspondent. Object fun, love, and the consequences. Honor and secrecy pledged. Address with Carte de Visite, S. PHILLIPS Headquarters 3d Division, 20th A. C., Murfreesboro, Tenn. jy31-[illegible]

WANTED—To buy for cash, Merchandise in large or small lots, consisting of Commission Merchants wanting to close consignments, or Merchants wishing to close out their goods, can meet with a cash offer from us. Job lots of dry goods, for sale a fraction. Will pay for information leading to purchases. BURKE & CO., 268 South Water street. jy31-[illegible]

WANTED—Good wages to a good man. A first class Brass Founder can find steady employment and prompt pay. None others need apply at northeast corner of Washington and Franklin streets. [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence by a good looking young soldier with a number of handsome young ladies to relieve the monotony of camp life. Photographs exchanged. Object, fun, love, and matrimony. The writer is temperate and frugal, and would be quite an acquisition to any young lady fortunate enough to win him. Address "N. O.," Co. D, 80th Ill. Vols., via Murfreesboro, Tenn. jy30-[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a man from NEARLY every township in the United States, to make from one to three hundred dollars a year, without capital or other risk. Persons who desire PERMANENT business to occupy their whole time may find constant employment with a certainty of at least three thousand (3,000) dollars a year, by calling or addressing [illegible] at Room No. 1, head of stairs, 126 Clark street. jy30-[illegible]

WANTED—Residence Property. I have orders to purchase several well located Residences in the city. Also, unimproved Residence Lots, in good location. Persons can apply to J. F. GILMORE, Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark street, Room No. 6, (up stairs.) jy28-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell Lloyd's New Maps and Charts, Card Engravings, &c. Agents are making from $10 to $20 per day. Samples sent on receipt of 10 cts. Send stamp for circulars. E. B. LANDON, General Agent, 38 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. jy26-[illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his "wife and daughters" can earn $5 to $10 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in sixty days. It weighs 17 pounds. Weight of package 40 pounds. Freight, from Chicago, not over 40 cts. Price of Machine, $25. Send for circular and sample of work (send stamps.) GIBBON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 117 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Me. $60 A MONTH.—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles. 15 circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. my18-[illegible]

For Sale

FOR SALE—A span of matched Carriage HORSES, (Greys.) Can be seen at 236 Third avenue. au1-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Bakery business, with Horse, Wagon and all Fixtures. Inquire at 136 South Desplaines street. au1-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Drug Store, in a splendid location for a Wholesale and Retail business. A rare chance. Stock and fixtures will be sold at less than original cost. A good lease of building. The business last year amounted to [illegible]. Is in real estate. Address "A," P. O. Box 449, Kenosha, Wis., or "F. P. O." Box 833, Chicago. au1-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class Drug Store, in one of the most desirable locations in Chicago. Doing a first class business. Terms: One third cash, one third on time, and balance in improved real estate. Address Post Office Box 5971. au1-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A nice, fast Mare, Buggy and Harness. To be seen at Wright & Carrier's Stable, 150 Michigan street. au1-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock Farm of 160 acres, 8 miles from the city; together with 40 head of Cattle, 3 Horses, Wagons and Farming Implements, and about 100 tons of Hay. Will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for city property. Apply at 176 Randolph street. au1-[illegible]

FOR SALE—One four-horse Portable Engine—second hand, and in good order. Can be seen in operation for two days at the Pump Factory of COOLEY & BRO., 35 and 37 Clark street. au1-[illegible]

FOR SALE.—$1,450. A nice comfortable, neat, pleasant Cottage House, barn and 60 foot lot, for sale for $1,450. Half down, balance on time to suit. Apply to I. S. BAKER & CO., 124 Randolph street, Room No 1. jy31-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill. Water-power, unfailing, in an excellent location for custom or merchant work, near to Beloit and Madison Railroad, in Green County, Wisconsin. Mill perfect and no encumbrance. Will sell the whole, or to a good practical miller, a part interest. Terms easy. Inquire of E. W. DENSMORE, 221 South Water street. jy31-[illegible]

FOR SALE.—Pine Lands. 8,759 Acres Selected Pine Lands from which no logs have yet been cut, situated on the Cornacline River, Saginaw, for sale by GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy31-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A First Class Saloon doing a good business. Retiring on account of ill health. Inquire at 221 State street, corner of Adams and Quincy streets. jy30-[illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a small stock of Groceries in a good location, about two blocks from the Post Office, doing a good cash business. The party wishing to quit the business immediately for a change for 1 year. Would like to sell the property. For further particulars address, for one week, "S. F." Post Office Box 1455, Chicago. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good stock of Groceries, with a lease of a store in a good location. Apply to N. SHOUP, Real Estate Agent, corner of Lake and Clinton streets. jy30-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property a valuable Hotel with three acres of highly cultivated land, situated in Lyons, Cook county, about eleven miles from the Court House, a little west of the bridge over the Desplaines River on the main road. For particulars inquire at the Court House of CHAS. HERRENKIND, or WILLIAM LUNN on the premises. jy29-[illegible]

FOR SALE—450 fine-wool Sheep. 300 of them Ewes and from one of the best flocks in Northern Illinois. Sheep sound and healthy. For particulars, inquire or address S. H. SUTTON, Lexington, McLean county, Illinois. jy29-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Dock Property. The Chicago South Branch Dock Company offer for sale one thousand feet of water front on the slip, on the South Branch, at low figures, for the purpose of enabling it to extend, still further, its already large improvements. The property is well suited for manufacturing purposes, or any kind of business requiring a dock. For particulars inquire at the Company's office, Room 4, Cobb's Building, 124 Dearborn st. A. J. KNISELY, Agent. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Steam Boiler, 12 feet long, 40 inches diameter, with 2 flues, with steam dome, &c., &c., all complete and in good order. Price $250 cash. Also one 4 Horse Power Portable Engine. GRIFFIN BROS. [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A large black Newfoundland Dog, with brass collar around his neck, inscribed on the collar is "Capt. D. M. Tucker, Chicago." Also name of dog [illegible]. Any one returning him [illegible] will be liberally rewarded by leaving the dog at A. H. Mecker's office, foot of North Market street. jy30-[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. 142 West Adams street, eight rooms, gas, water, &c., all in good repair. Apply to J. HARRIS, at Brewer & Murphy's Barb Factory, Canal street, between Adams and Jackson sts. Rent $21 per month. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage House No. 99, corner of Adams and Aberdeen streets, West Division. Containing five rooms, with water. Inquire on the premises. jy31-[illegible]

STOLEN.—Taken from the [illegible] of the subscriber on the morning of July [illegible], a four year old Cream Colored Mare, with white face and tail, large size and in good condition. She was taken by a young man about 19 years of age, dark complexion, and [illegible]. Whoever will return the [illegible] to [illegible] Drug Store, 82 Randolph street, will be [illegible] rewarded. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

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☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1863.

THE NEWS.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small." At last the Government has issued the order, long besought, that the uniform of the United States must be respected as well as the flag, and that the white soldier scaling the ramparts of Vicksburg, and the black soldier marching into the death-storm of Wagner, are alike the defenders of the Republic. The blue uniform upon the black man hereafter signifies that he is a man, a soldier of the Republic, entitled to her protection. Hereafter, if the black Federal is sold into slavery the white rebel will serve an equal term of hard labor. If the black Federal is hanged, shot or imprisoned, the white rebel must be hanged, shot or imprisoned. The announcement will kindle the African enthusiasm. He is a man at last, and the broad banner of the Republic protects him beneath its fostering folds.

Our Charleston news is light. The fleet are still "pegging away" at Wagner and Sumter, but no general engagement has ensued. The attack on Wagner is temporarily suspended, and Gilmore has turned his attention to breaching Sumter.

Brashaer City, La., over the capture of which the rebels made so much ado, is reported to have been retaken, having surrendered to a Federal gunboat.

Lee is represented as massing his troops, preparatory to an attack upon Meade's forces, which are reported to have anticipated the rebel design of re-occupying the heights around Fredericksburg, said to be now in our possession.

An official dispatch from Gen. Gilmore announces that our total losses in killed and wounded, so far, since the beginning of the present movement against Charleston, including the recent bloody assault and repulse, is only 985.

The Government will resume the Draft in the city of New York next week. The Provost Marshals will have a sufficient military force to insure the summary suppression of any attempt to repeat the disgraceful mob violence that necessitated the suspension of the draft two weeks ago.

OUR WESTERN BOYS ON THE ADVANCE.

In addition to a dispatch published elsewhere, we have news from our correspondents that the forward movement upon Mobile has already commenced, and that the heroes of Vicksburg and Port Hudson with united forces will soon occupy that "last ditch" of the rebellion in the Southwest. Johnston's army of fugitive troops is already hard pressed by our troops pouring in upon him from different routes. Mobile is in imminent danger. It will not be contraband to state, as the same news has been foreshadowed already, that troops have left by Farragut's fleet, and that other forces, both by land and water, are pressing on, full of spirits, bouyant with hope and flushed with victories, eager to be in at the death at Mobile. Rebel reports state that Johnston's line of defense is the Ohio and Mobile Railroad, and that his rear guard is at Brandon, Miss. All through the State of Alabama, the intensest trepidation and alarm exists, and the rebels are punishing themselves by burning cotton. It is the funeral pyre of the rebellion. Grant and Banks evidently believe in "pegging away." Freedom is marching on. Mobile in our possession, and there is but little left hereaways to do. The month of August bids fair to witness the closing up of the rebellion in the Southwest, and then our Western boys who are all enlisted *for the war* may take an Eastern trip and help finish up the Eastern rebels.

GEN JOHN A. LOGAN, THE FIGHTING DEMOCRAT.

We devote a large portion of our space upon the inside pages of this issue to the masterly speeches of Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, the fighting Democrat, at Carbondale and Du Quoin. Our readers will gladly overlook the omission of other news which lacks the interest of Gen. LOGAN's bold, brave words for Liberty and the Union.

Gen. LOGAN is fresh from the intrenchments at Vicksburg, over which his own splendid division has carried the old flag in triumph. He is the fighting General of a fighting division, and believes in putting down armed foes against the Government by sturdy, telling blows, and not by honied blandishments. In his own terse, soldierly manner, he says: "I tell you now that the only way to get peace is to give the rebels a flogging, and a flogging they will get as sure as there is a God in Heaven, if the people at home will only let us." War worn in a score of battles, flushed with victory upon victory, and seeing the bogus confederacy crumbling before the stout hacks of his good sword, he returns home to find his native State overrun with dastard fire-in-the-rear Copperheads, sympathizers with the traitors he had led his brave fellows against, sneaking, puling cowards, bawling for peace with an enemy who persistently declares there is no peace, and what wonder that the gallant soldier burns with the fiercest indignation, and that he storms the ranks of the Copperheads with all the fury and vengeance that he stormed the bristling ramparts of Vicksburg? Copperheads may well quail before him, and forget to hiss and spit out their venom before this representative of our gallant Western boys.

"I am no apologist for the President, but I will stand by him in his efforts to crush this rebellion, until the last day," says JOHN A. LOGAN, the fighting Democrat. Brave words, which will be echoed by thousands of loyal voices from Maine to Oregon! In those words the unconditional, ardent, sincere patriot shone out crystal clear. In those words he gave utterance to the sentiments of the defenders of our flag in Virginia, before Charleston, on the march for Mobile, in every locality where the emblem of treason flaunts the air. In those words, he expressed the determined sentiment of thousands of loyal hearts at home.

The malignant Copperheads will hiss "Abolitionist" at Logan, in vain. He is a Democrat, in favor of the Abolition of the rebellion, and his sentiments are the sentiments of every Democrat in the field, fighting under the Stars and Stripes. It is only the stay-at-home, no-more-men, and no-more-money Democrats who oppose the Administration and the Union; who worship the traitor Vallandigham, and offer matin and vesper before the image of Treason set up in high places and enthroned as the Goddess of Peace.

We most heartily commend Gen. Logan's patriotic and eloquent utterances to our readers, and take pleasure in announcing that they will undoubtedly have an opportunity of hearing them from his own lips in this city during the present week. On that day, loyal men will be eager to welcome him, and Copperheads will hunt their holes.

Two Blockade Runners Captured.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The U. S. steamer [illegible] captured on the 20th ult. the [illegible] and Wm. Bagley, loaded with [illegible] runners from Mobile [illegible]